The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1882—TWELVE PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MARSHALL FIELD &C.

State and Washington-sts.

ONE OF THE MOST

Acceptable Presents

FOR EITHER

Ladies or Gentlemen

IS THE

Alexandre Kid Glove,

FOR WHICH WE ARE

Sole Agents for the U. S.

WE ALSO OFFER AN

8-Button Length

MOUSQUETAIRE

AT

$1.00,

Worth $1.25.

3-Button Real Kids

At 75c.

MARSHALL FIELD &C.

State & Washington-sts.

We offer this week a nice lot of

45-inch

All-Wool

French Dress Goods

At 50c per yard.

In the basement (entrance on State-st.) we are offering

Special Attractions

IN

3-4 and 6-4

Dress Goods.

ALSO A LINE OF

Double-Fold

All-Wool Empress

AT

25c per yard.

The Fair

OF

E. J. LEHMANN

Opens at 8 a. m.

Closes at 9 p. m.

Saturday, closes at 10 p. m.

Come Early or Late and avoid the rush.

State, Adams & Dearborn-sts.

Preston, Kean & Co.

Bankers.

100 WASHINGTON-ST.

Receive the accounts of Merchants, Bankers, and others. Certificates of Deposit. Buy Commercial Paper. Make Loans on Approved Collaterals.

MAGNETIC INSOLES

Keep the feet dry, perfects the circulation and prevents perspiration, rheumatism, and disease.

BARNETON APPLIANCE COMPANY,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

For sale by all Leading Druggists and Shoe Dealers, or sent by mail or express on receipt of One Dollar per pair.

218 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Send for our illustrated paper giving cuts of our different appliances, that have no equal in the world.

Suitable Musical Gifts!

LYON & HEALY,

State and Monroe-sts.,

Have in stock a superb assortment of Musical Goods, embracing

Pianos, Organs, Harps,

Banjos, Batons, Drums, Fifes, Guitars, Clarionets, Flutinas,

Orguinettes, Accordions, Concertinas, Harmonicas, Tambourines, Violoncellos, Dulcimers,

Music Rolls, Piano Stools, Piano Covers, Music Folios, Musical Boxes,

And all kinds of Musical Instruments, including numerous Novelties which cannot be found elsewhere, they having been selected recently by our representatives while visiting the principal markets of Europe.

Music Books

In endless variety, American and European, in plain and rich bindings, many of them imported expressly for Holiday Presents.

During the Holiday season all our Departments will be thrown open for the accommodation of retail customers.

Access by elevators to all parts of the building.

LYON & HEALY,

State and Monroe-sts.

Bauer Piano!

The Best Toned Instrument

IN AMERICA.

THIS is the only Piano where the Sound-Board has the Acoustic Figurine of the Violin, which makes it free of all Metallic Sound.

Julius Bauer & Co.,

182 & 184 Wabash-av.

Books,

Fancy Goods,

Christmas Cards,

We are offering Large Assortment of all goods in our lines at prices to suit all.

On our "Bargain Counters" we show the Largest Line of

"Bargain Books"

to be found in the city.

Diaries and Calendars for '83.

OPEN EVERY EVENING. ELECTRIC-LIGHT.

S. A. MAXWELL & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

134 and 136 Wabash-av., Chicago.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO. 118 & 120 Monroe.

STATIONERY,

BLANK BOOKS,

FANCY GOODS,

CHRISTMAS and

NEW YEAR CARDS.

OPEN EVENINGS.

GILES, BRO. & CO.,

Diamonds, Watches, Etc.

Special Sale of Watches This Week.

Chicago City Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago City Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 2030 State-st., on Wednesday, the 10th day of January, 1883, at 3 o'clock p. m.

W. N. EVANS, Secretary.

Chicago, Dec. 14, 1882.

'The Last Week!'

"PROVIDE IN TIME!"

Wait Not Until It Is Too Late!

Come Early or Late!

WE OFFER

"RARE BARGAINS"

IN

French Dolls,
Japanese Curios,
Olive Wood Goods,
Swiss Carvings,
Comb & Brush Sets,
Fine Presents,
Gifts, Toys, Etc.

"Our Motto."

Honest Goods,
Always the Latest Modes,
Legitimate Prices,
Satisfaction to All.

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.,

Nos. 138 to 144 State-st.

STORY & CAMP,

188 & 190 State-st.

PIANOS!

Five Double Floors crowded with Pianos and Organs, aggregating over 1,000.

PIANOS!

Second-hand Pianos and Organs taken in exchange for Uprights.

PIANOS!

Holiday lookers are especially invited to visit the largest Piano House on earth.

PIANOS!

Elegant and Safe Elevators to all parts of the building, with gentlemanly attendants.

PIANOS!

Our Motto: "Best Goods, Lowest Prices, Easiest Terms," and satisfaction guaranteed.

OPEN EVENINGS.

STORY & CAMP,

188 & 190 State-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

What to Buy, and Where!

Elegant CABINETS, DESKS, CHIFFONIERS, Rattan and Easy CHAIRS, Hall TREES, EASELS, Wall POCKETS, and a thousand-and-one things in our immense Holiday Stock, to suit the tastes and pockets of EVERYONE. We CAN please you in both GOODS and PRICES.

CHICAGO CARPET CO.,

Wabash and Monroe.

N. B.—SPECIAL attention given to the upholstering of goods intended for PRESENTS.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

88 Madison-st., Tribune Building,

Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Trahisits and Levels, Electrical Batteries, etc.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses accurately adjusted to the various defects of vision.

Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

Fine Holiday Goods.

During this month we shall offer at retail all goods of our manufacture, consisting of "Pullman" Pocket Dressing Cases," Ladies' Cases, with and without Nail Polishing Outfit; Gents' Cases, with and without shaving Articles; Toilet Cases, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Music Rolls, and all kinds of Fancy Leather Goods.

WESTERN LEATHER M'F'G CO.,

76 and 78 Wabash-av.

Salesroom, Second Floor.

BUCK & RAYNER'S

"MARS" COLOGNE

Suits any "Christmas" Purse.

25 Cents to $6.50.

VASE LAMPS

Make a Useful and Beautiful

CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

AT THE

CROCKERY DEPARTMENT

OF

"THE FAIR"

You will find the largest and most complete stock in the West.

Decorated Cylinder Vase Lamps at	$ 5.14
Decorated Cylinder Vase Lamps at	5.96
Decorated Cylinder Vase Lamps at	6.11
Decorated Cylinder Vase Lamps at	7.31
Decorated Cylinder Vase Lamps at	8.31
Decorated Cylinder Vase Lamps at	9.81
Decorated Cylinder Vase Lamps at	10.66
Decorated Cylinder Vase Lamps at	11.98
Limoges Faience Vase Lamps at	10.49
Limoges Faience Vase Lamps at	11.09
Limoges Faience Vase Lamps at	11.98
Limoges Faience Vase Lamps at	14.98
Japanese Vase Lamps at	4.98
Japanese Vase Lamps at	6.98
Japanese Vase Lamps at	8.88
Japanese Vase Lamps at	16.48
Imported Baroque Glass Vase Lamps at	5.98
Imported Baroque Glass Vase Lamps at	6.48
Imported Baroque Glass Vase Lamps at	6.98
Imported Baroque Glass Vase Lamps at	7.98
Imported Baroque Glass Vase Lamps at	10.48
Imported Baroque Glass Vase Lamps at	14.98

These Goods are of the VERY NEWEST and most desirable styles in the market. No finer goods are made.

☞ *The Adams-st. entrance opens directly into this Department.*

E. J. LEHMANN,

State, Adams & Dearborn-sts.

"The Richest Gift"

FOR YOU TO MAKE!

We are offering the HOLIDAY TRADE unusual opportunities in ENTIRELY NEW STYLES in Furniture and RARE NOVELTIES, many of them made up SPECIALLY for the Holidays, and cordially invite you to examine them before making up your minds what you will purchase for

A PRESENT.

C. H. HILDRETH & CO.

221 and 223 State-st.

An Elegant Gift.

CHRISTMAS ALBUM OF MUSIC.

200 pages of the latest and best Vocal and Instrumental Music, elegantly bound.

$1.50 in boards,

$2.00 in cloth.

Mailed on receipt of price.

S. BRAINARD'S SONS,

136 State-st., Chicago.

ROSSMORE SCARFS,

IN RICHEST VELVETS,

FOR

Fine Holiday Trade.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.

MANUFACTURED AT WHOLESALE ONLY BY

Thomas & Hayden,

254 Madison-st.,

CHICAGO.

NOTICE.

During this week we shall keep our stores open until 9 o'clock p. m. to accommodate our many friends and patrons.

C. JEVNE,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

110 & 112 Madison-st.

Fruits and CANDY, best in Chicago. Basket fruits, $1.40 to $5.00. Bxs. candy, 75c to $3.75. Baskets of both, $2.00 to $10.00. Expressed to all points. Popular Gifts. TAYLOR'S, 7 Clark. Telephone, 8158. Send for circular.

WILSON BROS.

113 & 115 State-st.

NOVELTIES

FROM

CHINA, JAPAN,

And the justly celebrated manufactory of

AUGUST KLEIN,

VIENNA.

Our display of FINE GOODS embraces a variety many times greater than will be found elsewhere, and is acknowledged to be the most attractive ever shown in Chicago.

An inspection by lovers of ARTISTIC NOVELTIES cannot fail to prove extremely interesting.

The stock comprises hundreds of articles at all prices, from 25c to $300 each, appropriate for

Holiday Presents

TO

Ladies and Gentlemen.

As we handle these goods only during the Holiday Season, we desire to dispose of every article this week, and to accomplish this we will offer them at

1-3

Less than regular prices.

Silk Bed Spreads,
Silk Table Covers,
Silk Fire Screens,
Silk Sofa Pillows,
Work Boxes,
Jewel Cases,
Perfumery Cases,
Hand Mirrors,
Card Trays,
Photo. Cases,
Photo. Albums,
Glove and Handk'f Sachets,
Dressing Robes,
Smoking Sets,
Cigar Cases,
Card Cases,
Watch Charms,
Scarf Pins,
Scarf Rings,
Sleeve Buttons.

Don't fail to bring the Children to the

SANTA CLAUS PERFORMANCE,

From 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. every day this week.

The Lion Clothing House,

135, 137 & 139 Madison-st.

Smoking Jackets and Novelties for the Holidays.

W. G. MILLER, Manager.

Don't Forget!

Fine Goods! Low Prices!

Ladies' and Gents' Gold and Silver Watches very cheap.

Fine Diamonds in large variety. Great bargains!!

Solid Gold Chains at manufacturers' prices!!

Fine Jewelry of every description very cheap!!

Opera Glasses at a large discount!!

20 to 40 per cent saved by buying your fine Holiday Presents from the O. N. L. Y. Stock of first-class fine Bankrupt Goods, bought for C. A. S. H., west of New York City, at GOLDSMID'S old-established (1855) Diamond Brokerage and Bullion and Assay Office, 97 East Madison-st., next old stand.

Don't Forget It!!

SPECIAL!!

Three Repeaters, 8 American and Swiss Chronograph, 350 Gold, Silver, and Nickel-Watches, assorted; 90 pair Diamond Earrings, 1 pair do. very fine 5-carat, 500 pieces assorted Diamond Jewelry, including the great "Unsmuggled" 26-carat, one of the largest Diamonds on the Continent; 3,000 doz. assorted Gold Chains; $50,000 worth of fine goods at great bargains, at GOLDSMID'S Jewelry Parlor and Diamond Brokerage, 97 East Madison-st., next old stand.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Barney & Berry's and American Club Skates.

SKATE GRINDING

A SPECIALTY.

☞ Call or send for Price-List.

THE JOHN WILKINSON CO.,

77 State-st.

BY CÆSAR!

YES,

BY SEA, SIR,

Are Toys and Fancy Goods being sold at

One-Fifth Toy Store Prices!

Sea's Pluck! Sea's Luck!

Has paralyzed the Toy Men.

HIGH-PRICED ROBBERY HAS FAILED.

It deserved to.

$25,000

WORTH OF

TOYS & FANCY GOODS

Were sold at

SEA'S SATURDAY.

If the Toy Stores sold $250 we are muchly mistaken; and you could not do a more charitable act than to spend a few half dollars (for as many ten-cent articles) in these tombs and relics of a past generation. Their dozen or so of clerks outnumbered their customers yesterday, while the streets were black with people streaming towards Sea's; and the carriages, herdics, cabs, and omnibuses provided by Sea to transfer his customers from Sea's State-st. Six Floors to Sea's Holiday Bazaar, although they leave continuously, one after the other, in an unbroken succession, proved all inadequate to transfer the happy multitude to

THE LARGEST TOY BAZAAR

IN ALL AMERICA,

Occupying ten times the space, and showing ten times the variety of any Toy House.

SEA'S AT NIGHT

Is illuminated with Electric and Calcium Lights, and at

SEVEN O'CLOCK

Begin the

Display of Fireworks

And the

CONCERTS

By the popular

SECOND REGIMENT BAND.

SANTA CLAUS

Gives Picture Books to

All Children

Mornings and Evenings Only.

$125,000.00

WORTH OF

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS

MUST BE CLOSED OUT

IN

FIVE DAYS.

A FEW PRICES

Are Quoted in Next Column.

106, 108, 110, 112

WABASH AVENUE,

SEA'S

68,000

PEOPLE

Visited Sea's Yesterday.

1 ct.

Isn't it marvelously cheap for

THESE 10-CENT TOYS?

Toy Watch and Chain.
Six Christmas Candles.
Six Penny Dolls.
Knife, Work, and Spoon on Card.
Doll's entire Set of Jewelry.
Coral Rings, 2, 3, and 4-Strand.
Musical Segars.
Large Wax Dolls.
Wax Dolls, with Hair.
China Limb Dolls.
Dolls with China Head, Arms, and Feet.
Wooden Plates.
Large Bellow Toys.
Jumping Jacks.
Monkeys on Stick.
Noah's Arks filled with Animals.
Painted Animal on Wheels.
Japanese Fancy Jewel Cases.
Large Tin Horses.
Red-Iron and Stands.
Assorted Animals on Bellows.
Musical Birds and Chickens.
Two Large Paper Dolls.
Wax Doll Heads.
Fancy Tin Trumpets.
Tin Animals on Wheels.
China Tea Set in Wooden Box.
Candy Cornucopias.
Large Toy Picture Books.
Japanese Lacquer-Ware Boxes.
New and Pretty Xmas Cards, and
ANY OTHER TOY sold by Toy Stores at 5 to 15c.

5 cts.

For your choice of any of THESE 5-CENT TOYS

Large Box A B C Blocks.
Box of 12 Unique Building Cards.
Three-key Cornets.
Ramrod Shooting Guns.
Fancy Leather Balls.
Soft Painted House Balls.
Leather Returning Balls.
Map of the World Globes.
Ark filled with Animals.
Tin Horse and Wagons.
Big Tin Animals on Wheels.
Animals and Driver on Platform.
Large Sad-Iron and Stand.
Rope-Climbing Fanny Monkey.
Brass Trumpets, Porcelain Mouthpiece.
Picture and Alphabet Blocks.
Checkers in Wood Boxes.
Toy Villages in Boxes.
Box of Painted Lead Soldiers.
Full Set Britannia Dishes.
Kitchen Utensils in Box.
Small Woolly Sheep and Lambs.
Sheep Drawing Wood Cars.
China Tea Set, Fancy Box.
Wooden Toy Banjos.
Surprise Prize Boxes.
Surprise Eggs in Egg Cups.
Sausage Surprise Boxes.
Jack in the Box.
Wooden Steamboats.
Carved Solid Wood Horses.
Nickel Napkin Rings.
Large Bohemian Glass Vases.
Hand-Painted Bud Vases.
Swiss Glass-Lined Vases.
Hand-Carved Bud Vases.
Complete Tin Kitchen.
Game of Old Maid.
Conversation Cards.
15-ct. Picture Books.
8-inch Wax Dolls.
Large Wax Dolls, with Hair.
Large China Dolls, Sitting Body.
Round Wood Centre Tables.
Toy Log Folding Tables.
Tin Horses in Hoops.
Large Japanese Scrolls.
Genuine Celluloid Round Combs.
Doll's Fine Set of Jewelry.
15-ct. Toy Watches and Chain.
Toy Portemonnaies, with Clasp.
Pretty Autograph Albums.
Large Bisque-Head Dolls.
Japanese China Saucers.
Mischievous Mechanical Mice.
Decorated Perfumed Satin Sachets.
Satin Thimble-Holders.

10 cts.

Any article in this long list and thousands of others not mentioned.

WORTH 15 TO 75 CTS.

50-cent Magic Lanterns, with Views.
Large Toy Drums, with Sticks.
Complete Boys' Tool Chests.
Dressed Rubber Dolls.
China Tea Set in Fancy Box.
Hill's Book Form Box of Blocks.
50-cent Puzzle Tally-Ho! Coach.
50-cent Puzzle Kaleidemina.
Prominent Americans Comically Sliced.
50-cent Sliced Picture Puzzles.
Revolving Map of the World.
Velvet-Bound Photograph Album.
50-cent Gilt Clasp Leatherette Album.
Ladies' Large Shopping Baskets.
Fancy Colored Shopping Baskets.
Largest Japanese Bread Boats.
50-cents Size Japanese Trays.
50-cent Peacock Feather Mats.
50-cent Tropical Plumage Mats.
50-cent Gay-Colored Feather Dusters.
50-cent Genuine Fox-Tail Dusters.
Small Fancy-Handle Parlor Dusters.
10-Key, Genuine Kohler Harmonicas.
Game of Lotto in Wood Box.
Japanned Toy Stove and Furniture.
Large Britannia Tea Sets.
Large Tin Kitchen Sets.
Serviceable Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Childs' Bone-Handle Table Set.
Nodding-Head Toy Donkeys.
Silver Vinaigrettes, worth 50c.
Silver Perfumery Bottles, worth 50c.
Silver Cases and Thimble, worth 50c.
Silver Purses, Gilt Chain.
Bronze Ostrich Holding Thimble.
Parrot Holding Nickel Ash Tray.
Silver, Bronze, and Glass Inkstand.
Stork Thimble-Holder, complete.
Figures of Animals Holding Thimbles.
"Jumbo," carrying Thimbles, etc.
Genuine Imported Bisque Figures.
Pair of Handsome Glass Vases.
Pair of Swiss-Carved Vases.
Swiss-Carved Card-Receivers.
Swiss-Carved Hanging Match-Safes.
Swiss-Carved Leaf Trays.
Large Toy 50c Panoramas.
Toy-House, with Musical Figures.
41 Engraved Rubber Bracelets.
Gilt Trimmed Celluloid Bracelets.
Real Celluloid Dressing Combs.
Mechanical Bell Toy Watches.
Stem-Winding Toy Watches.
Mechanical Rabbit Toy Watch.
Large, Life-Jointed Snakes.
A B C Blocks, Alphabet and Figures.
Painted Robins for Paper Weights.
Large Painted Rubber Balls.
Large Size Paint Boxes.
Crystal-Clapping Clowns.
25-cent size Hollow Toys.
Large, Carved, Solid Wood Horses.
Well-Dressed, Jointed Bisque Babies.
Large 50c Wooden Steamboats.
Large Box Painted Lead Soldiers.
Large Box Wooden Soldiers.
Large Box Toy Villages.
25-cent Box Sheep Folds.
Large Ark filled with Animals.
Woolly Animals—Cats, Sheep, Dogs.
25-cent Set Doll's Fine Jewelry.
Beautiful Silk-Velvet Frames.
Fancy Box of Fine Stationery.
Large Silk-Fringed Xmas Cards.
Handsome Satin Perfumed Sachets.

THE DOLLS.

Here they are—a Grand Array,

ALL 10c.

15-inch French Wax Doll with Fine Hair and Eyes—good body, fancy feet—Ear-Rings, and lace trimmed.

RUBBER DOLL, WORSTED DRESS.
LARGE RUBBER DOLLS, PLAIN.
BISQUE HEAD, JOINTED BODY DOLLS.
SITTING BODY WITH CHINA HEAD.
WAX HEAD, JOINTED BODY DOLLS.
LARGE INDESTRUCTIBLE DOLLS.
BISQUE POSITION BABIES.
KNIT WORSTED DOLLS, AND
ANY OTHER DOLL THE TOY STORES SELL AT 50 CENTS OR LESS.

SEA.

CHANCE CASH LOTS!

WILL OFFER TODAY

200 Doz Pure White Silk

JAPANESE HANDKERCHIEFS,

20-inch square, 2-inch hemstiched, at

48 cts, Worth $1.00

8,000 YARDS

Moire, Brocades, and Serge Silks

At 29, 39, and 59c, worth 75c, $1.00, and $1.25.

Manufacturer's Stock of 500

Silk Rhadame, Black All-Wool Diagonal, And Light Cloth Dolmans

At 50 cents on the Dollar.

150 Light Cloth Dolmans, trimmed with Plush at $4.50, $6, $8, $9, $10, $12, and $14, half of last week's prices.

200 Black All-Wool Diagonal Dolmans, elegantly trimmed with Fur and Passementerie, at $8, $9.50, $10, $12, $13.50, $14, $16, and $18, half their real value.

200 Silk Rhadame Dolmans at $9, $10, $11.50, $12.50, $13.50, $15, $16, $18, $20, $22, $25, $28, up to $39. Immense sacrifice.

Buying all Goods strictly for Cash, in larger quantities than any house in our line, enables us to offer many cash bargains unapproachable.

All goods marked in plain figures.

One price for all.

Money refunded at all times if goods are not satisfactory.

BOSTON STORE,

118 and 120 State-st.

THE Howard Galvanic Shield

Cures Lame Back, Weak Kidneys, Lack of Vigor, Lost Vitality, Weakness Of a Personal Nature

resulting from EXCESSES, LOST STRENGTH, IMPOTENCY, EXHAUSTION, RHEUMATISM, and other DISEASES of the BLOOD, NERVES, MUSCLES, DIGESTIVE and GENERATIVE SYSTEMS that ELECTRICITY or MAGNETISM cures. Send for ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET showing cuts of our many other appliances, Electric and Magnetic, for every part of the body, for men and women.

THE HOWARD GALVANIC SHIELD concentrates more ELECTRICITY and Magnetism over NERVE CENTRES than ten of all other garments, quite, made, and are WARRANTED ONE YEAR. Price of No. 1, $4; No. 1 A, $6; No. 2, $10. Sent by mail as our expense and risk, or by Express C. O. D.

The Howard Electric-Magnetic Insole

Warms the feet, perfects the circulation, and prevents colds, rheumatism, and disease. One dollar secures a pair by mail. Ask your DRUGGIST or SHOE DEALER for them. Send size of boot or shoe.

AMERICAN GALVANIC COMPANY,

184 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

Rare Poems.

A quaint and quite lovely book, sure to delight the receiver. Price $2.00; or, in morocco, $5.00.

If not to be had at the bookstores the publishers will mail it, post-paid, on receipt of price.

ROBERTS BROS., Boston.

WINTER RESORTS.

To those who wish to escape from our dreary winter the BERMUDA ISLANDS, about 48 hours from New York, offer a climate unrivaled in its attractiveness, perpetual summer, balmy breezes, and sunny skies; so the West India Islands—ST. KITTS, ANTIGUA, DOMINICA, MARTINIQUE (French), ST. LUCIA, BARBADOES, and TRINIDAD, with their rich tropical vegetation and grand scenery.

For descriptive illustrated pamphlets, published by the Queen & S. Co., apply to LEVE & ALDEN, 124 Washington-st.

LADY AGENTS WANTED—TO INTRODUCE Symington's Antiseptic Cleansing Toilet Soaps, for all uterine diseases, leucorrhœa, whites, and piles. Large profits. Price, 50 c. box, a month's treatment. For pamphlet, address J. J. AIKEN, 85 Washington-st., Chicago.

CUTLERY

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,

108 Madison-st.,

Offer a Fine Line of English and American Cutlery for Family Use.

Pearl-Handled Carving-Knives, Walrus-Handled Beef and Game Carvers, Buckhorn-Handled Beef and Game Carvers, Rubber-Handled Beef and Game Carvers, Ivory-Handled Beef and Game Carvers.

HANDSOME CARVING SETS

In Cases of 3 and 5 Pieces.

Pearl-Handled Table-Knives, Ivory-Handled Table-Knives, Rubber-Handled Table-Knives, Celluloid-Handled Table-Knives.

ROGERS & BRO. BEST AI PLATED

KNIVES, FORKS, AND SPOONS.

OVER 500 DIFFERENT PATTERNS OF

Rodgers', Westenholm's, Peter Bros.

and other standard Makes of

POCKET CUTLERY.

RAZORS! SCISSORS! SHEARS!

Ladies' Scissor-Cases and Fancy Cutlery Sets.

Come early and examine our stock of Holiday Goods while assortment is complete.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,

108 Madison-st.

OPEN THIS WEEK UNTIL 9 P. M.

LADIES'

Abdominal Supporter

TO THE LADIES:

If you are Afflicted with Neuralgia, Nervous Exhaustion, Dyspepsia, or with Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Headache, or Cold Feet,

An Abdominal Belt and a pair of Magnetic Cork Insoles have no superior in the relief and cure of all these complaints. They carry a powerful magnetic force to the seat of the disease, and by its magnetizing influence upon the sacro-iliac plexus, or nerves, and in its powerful stimulus upon the blood, it possesses a tonicing power rarely found in the best Physicians in Europe or America.

For Lame Back, Weakness of the Spine, and Pain across the Kidneys, this is the most effective and Curative Agent known.

The Belt does not interfere with any action of the body, but acts as a stimulus and support to the trunk and spine, while reinforcing the kidneys with Nature's own healing energy.

For all forms of Uterine Complaints it is unsurpassed by anything ever before invented, both as a curative agent and as a source of power and vitalization. No lady would do without this admirable garment after knowing its powerful influence upon the Back, Spine, Kidneys, and Uterus in such cases.

Price of Belt with Magnetic Cork Insoles, $10. Sent by express C. O. D., or on receipt of price, and if not found as represented, money refunded. In ordering send measure of waist and size of shoe usually worn. Remittances can be made in Currency, sent in letter at our risk.

We positively assert that our Magnetic Belt and Insoles will effect what we claim, and we offer to refund money when they fail to do all we claim.

By the wearing of a pair of Magnetic Insoles a uniform, soothing and pleasant warmth of the feet is constantly kept up, and all the ills and pains resulting from cold feet completely avoided.

ONE DOLLAR secures them by mail at our expense and risk. For sale by all leading druggists.

Office hours from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Appliances and Insoles

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DON'T FORGET!

OFFICE

MAGNETON APPLIANCE CO.

IS AT

No. 218 State-st., cor. of Quincy,

CHICAGO, ILL.

"Golden Days"

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Volume III---Just Out.

A book which is an inexhaustible source of pleasure for Young Folks, and will make the most acceptable

Christmas Present

FOR SON or DAUGHTER

Its 830 pages contain over One Thousand Stories and Sketches on every conceivable subject that would interest Children, besides 16 Serial Stories by the most popular writers, among whom are:

Frank R. Stockton,
Harry Castlemon,
Frank H. Converse,
Elsie Leigh Whittlesey,
Fannie Williams,
Franklin Calkins,
Lieut. James K. Orton,
Horatio Alger, Jr.,

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City of Chicago coupons due Jan. 1, 1883, will be paid at the office of the City Treasurer if presented prior to the 23d inst. Coupons not so presented will be paid in New York City at the American Exchange National Bank, as usual.

THEODORE T. GURNEY,
City Comptroller.

STAR ROUTES.

A High Joint Court of Arbitration for Saulsbury and Parker.

The Judges to Consist of Gen. Elmer, Col. Ingersoll, and Col. Bliss.

Reasons Which Impelled Col. Bliss to Agree to This Proceeding.

The Hunt for Spencer—Spending $1,000 Trying to Catch Him—He Will Be Jailed.

Dorsey's Publication of the Letters Which Passed Between Himself and Garfield.

COL. BLISS.

A LONG STATEMENT OF HIS ARDUOUS LABORS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—Col. George Bliss, senior Government counsel in the star-route case, was sitting this evening in the library of the private house of Secretary Folger—whose guest he is to be for the winter—when THE TRIBUNE correspondent called to ascertain the truth as to various dark spots in connection with the cases. An editorial of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, which, under the caption of "A Harrowing Tale," summarizes the criticisms upon the Government counsel, and upon Mr. Bliss himself, was shown to him. Reading it carefully, he said: "Really, I do not wish to discuss these things." It being suggested to him that it was not fair to a newspaper which has supported the Government from the beginning to withhold information which can only be used for the benefit of the Government, Col. Bliss said: "Well, you have supported the Government in this matter, and

I WILL BREAK THE RULE

and talk to you about the case as I have never talked before." Leading the way to a private room, Col. Bliss said he would answer the correspondent's questions.

"Is it true or not," I asked, "as charged in some quarters, that you, the chief counsel for the Government, did select for prosecution the contractors whose routes had been expedited in the lesser degree, and is it true that, even now, no steps have been taken to proceed against Sanderson, Saulsbury, and others, in which conclusive evidence is said to have been in possession of the Government for fourteen months?"

Mr. Bliss stated that he had not had time to prosecute the cases named for

TWO REASONS.

In the first place, he took up the cases as he found them. The case against Dorsey has been taken up by MacVeagh, Gibson, and Cook, as they alleged, under the clemency, if not instigation, of Gen. Garfield, as the case to be prosecuted. "It was represented that the case was ready for trial, and it was only upon that understanding," said Col. Bliss, "that, having refused before to enter, I went into the cases. After I had associated myself with the Government counsel in these cases, much to my surprise, I found that the case against Dorsey and associates was

NOT READY FOR TRIAL.

I went to work to prepare the case, and devoted more than six months of my time to perfecting it. It was impossible to take up other cases at the time, except that I endeavored to see that the statute of limitations did not bar any of them. After I got Dorsey's case in such condition that an indictment could be prepared, and the case was ready to be tried (which I may say without vanity I did alone, not feeling that I could rely upon the other Government counsel in this important work), I took up the other cases, and gave to them all the attention I could spare from the Dorsey case.

THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

has not been allowed to run against any case upon which I could find plausible evidence. There are cases against which the statute of limitations has run, but they are not the cases of the largest and well-known contractors referred to. I procured the indictment of J. B. Price, Meserole, and others. As to the Saulsburys and Parkers, I presented five cases to the grand jury that indicted Dorsey, and was surprised that they did not find a bill against them. Before the fact had been known to the general public that the grand jury had failed to find an indictment against Saulsbury and Parker, it was proposed

TO SUBMIT TO ARBITRATION

the question whether, upon the five routes presented to the grand-jury, they or their dummies had defrauded the Government. The proposition looked to a submission of the question on all the other routes. At first I refused to entertain it as to any other routes except the five before the grand jury. The fact of the grand jury not finding an indictment against these parties was accepted as an indication that I was mistaken in my judgment of what constituted the necessary evidence to indict them. I thereupon agreed to refer to three arbitrators the question whether the Saulsburys and their dependents had received any money from the Government which they ought to repay. It was agreed that this arbitration did not prevent the Government from resorting to other proceedings, either civil or criminal, upon these routes.

THE ARBITRATORS

consisted of Mr. Elmer, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, who had been an efficient agent in cutting off all the fraudulent star-route claims, Col. Ingersoll, as a representative of the defendants, and myself. It was agreed that the arbitrators should act by a majority, and should act upon any evidence satisfactory to them whether it be strictly legal or not. I regarded it then and do regard it as substantially a placing of themselves by the Saulsburys and Parkers

IN THE HANDS OF THE GOVERNMENT

so far as these five routes were concerned. I presume no question will be raised that Mr. Elmer and myself were deeply interested in the Government's behalf, while Col. Ingersoll was to look after the interests of the defendants. It was reserved to Mr. Ingersoll and myself, each separately, to substitute some one in our place. Mr. Ingersoll did not take advantage of the agreement, but I substituted Mr. Lyman, chief clerk of Mr. Elmer, whose position with reference to the star-route ring is beyond question. In reply to the criticisms made against the arbitration, Mr. Bliss stated that he regarded it as giving great advantage to the Government for these reasons: First, it does not bar criminal proceedings, no matter what may be its results; second, the Saulsburys

MADE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL THEIR DUMMIES

who were put forward as nominal contractors, so that if any of them have Government money the Saulsburys must pay it, while, if it went to suit the most the Government could get would be a bare judgment. If the Government had to go to suit it must bring separate suits in several of the Territories, where the juries are largely under the influence of the contractors, and public sentiment generally is

IN FAVOR OF LARGE EXPENDITURES.

"In such cases, the Government would be confined to strictly legal testimony, producing great legal delays and involving expense. In the arbitration the matter can be acted upon promptly, the real justice of the case be reached, and with little cost to the Government. It was to save expense to the Government that I substituted Lyman, an officer drawing a salary, while if I had served I should have been obliged to charge for my services. This arbitration has been delayed in its investigations by accidental causes, but is now about to commence work. We were all occupied till the middle of September with the former trial, and then, after a month's rest, steps were taken to set the arbitration in motion. As to Saulsbury and Parker's other routes, the matter has been under constant investigation.

LET ME ASSURE YOU,

it is no easy matter to investigate the rascality on a postal route. It involves careful inquiry into the locality, examination of the evidence obtained, and very frequently additional inquiry upon the spot. These can be made only by persons familiar in the postal service, and who have had experience in that kind of business. There are not over six or eight such persons in the employment of the Post-Office Department, and they have to pursue their investigations while keeping up with their current business. The attempt to employ new and inexperienced persons in this business has proved to be a failure. As to the Saulsburys and others, it is

A REMARKABLE FACT

that the files of the Post-Office Department are singularly devoid of any records—so to void that, while I have no evidence upon this subject, I cannot but feel that papers have been removed from the files of the department since public attention was attracted to the matter. My feeling on this subject is intensified by what I know as to the infidelity of some of the persons at one time connected with the investigation of these cases. As to Saulsbury and others, there is this distinction between them and the Dorsey combination. The latter so treated all their sub-contractors and employés that all of them are ready and willing to be witnesses for the Government, freely tell all they know, and freely surrender all papers in their possession that could in any wise aid the Government. On the other hand, Saulsbury and others seem to have understood how to attach their subordinates to them, and the result is that

NO EVIDENCE IS VOLUNTEERED.

The cases are, therefore, much more difficult to prepare. I do not propose to seek to indict anybody whom I do not believe that if indicted I can convict, and I do not propose to protect from indictment any whom I can convict. From this position I shall not be driven by any clamor of interested parties, or any denunciation of a misled press. I do not expect to escape censure, but I propose to retain the consciousness that I have done my duty to the fullest extent. If anybody can find at any time that I have been faithless in this respect,

ALL I ASK

is that they give facts, not inferences or suspicions. There are various people whom, in my own mind, might have been guilty of defrauding the Government, and I am seeking for evidence to establish it. But I get it I shall make no movement in the courts, but, once obtained, I shall spare no efforts to bring them to punishment. I have spoken of myself in this connection because primarily the investigation evolves upon me, but the conclusions are arrived at only after consultation with the other Government counsel, and we have never differed in any instance."

"Has not the Government evidence against these and other large contractors been quite sufficient to warrant indictments if the facts should be submitted to the grand jury?"

"YOU ARE TOUCHING UPON A DOMAIN

which I cannot enter. What evidence the Government has against persons not yet indicted I cannot state. What we have we shall utilize at the proper time, and in such manner as our duty seems to require."

"Is it true that the statute of limitations has run against these persons?"

"I do not think it is true that the statute of limitations has run against any charges against any man as to whom the Government has evidence, nor do I think limitation can run against any such person before March, 1884, at the soonest. As I regard it, the statute of limitations does not bar proceeding till three years from the time of the last payment under any fraudulent contract or order, and then only a criminal proceeding can be barred. As to civil proceedings there is no statute of limitations against the Government."

"Who is responsible for the fact that they were not presented to the last grand jury?"

"I guess I will take it myself. I am not supposed to shirk it, nor do I have any inclination to."

"HAS THERE NOT BEEN AN UNNECESSARY DELAY

in the whole business, and has not this delay been greatly to the advantage of the contractors who stole the most?"

"I do not think there has been a moment's unnecessary delay, and do not think the contractors have been benefited by the delay. All I can say is that I have

GIVEN MY ENTIRE TIME

for over a year to the cases, to the entire exclusion of other business, having sacrificed a law business which I have spent twenty-five years in building up, and I have devoted sixteen hours a day, Sundays included, in the task before me. I did not do this voluntarily, but, having been gotten in under indirect statements of the condition of the cases, I felt there was no course for me to pursue but to go ahead."

"Is it not true that the profits of the Dorsey combination were small compared with those of the combinations against whom the indictments have been found?"

"I don't know. The Dorsey combination was simply one of speculation in mail contracts, not expecting to perform the service themselves. The other parties were mail contractors, strictly speaking, and performed a large duties arising out of the contracts."

"Is it true that any of

THE FRIENDS OF BLAINE

have been shielded by any one connected with the prosecution?"

"No, not since I came in the cases, certainly. I have seen nothing to indicate that Blaine had any relation to any fraudulent contracts. One of the Saulsburys, I have been told, married some relative of Blaine's, but while I have found a large number of Senators writing letters more or less formal to aid different contractors, I do not recall that I have ever seen a scratch of the pen in that connection from Mr. Blaine. I do not rank myself as a supporter of Blaine, but he is in justice entitled to this statement as long as I am interrogated."

"Is there anything to show that the real star-route conspirators were special friends of Blaine, whom he and his friends would shield?"

"That question I have before answered?"

"What is the prospect of securing the testimony of

EX-SENATOR SPENCER

at the trial?"

"Mr. Spencer came here under subpœna last summer. I subpœnaed him because I found that he had stated, of his own knowledge, certain important matters which are sworn to in my affidavit, upon which a warrant for his arrest was issued. He came, and I had an interview with him. He said nothing about what evidence he could give, and I said nothing upon the subject. Shortly after this meeting with him he sent a friend to me to urge that he might not be called as a witness, because in the early stage of the case he had been a sort of voluntary counsel for the Government. I declined to recognize that excuse, because while I had no certainty as to what he would swear to, I felt that if I failed to put him upon the stand

I SHOULD PROPERLY EXPOSE MYSELF

to the charge of suppressing testimony. Like many other witnesses in that case, he was kept here a considerable time before we were able to use him. A few days before I wanted to call him I looked about to find him, and then learned, to my surprise, that he had gone back to Nevada. I was shown a telegram from him saying if I insisted upon it he would return here. I replied that

I DID INSIST UPON IT,

and thereupon swore out a warrant of attachment upon him, but directed it should not be served if it was found he had started or was about to start. In point of fact, he returned to his mines in Osceola, twenty-five miles from the nearest post-office, and before the officer with the process could get there he had disappeared. I have now reason to believe that he went to Minnesota and remained until the trial was over. After the trial I thought it wise to wait awhile till he was likely to have returned to Osceola. Early in October I commenced again to try to find him, and have since employed the post-office authorities, the Marshal of Nevada, and Pinkerton's detectives.

WE HAVE SPENT NOT LESS THAN $1,000

in the endeavor to find him. He has lived in an inaccessible region, where everybody about him was in his interest, and warning has been given of the approach of every stranger. His wife has stated to various persons there that he was in California and other places, while we believed he was hidden in the immediate vicinity. About two weeks ago he appeared in Chicago, and came East on the same train with one of the counsel for the defense in the Dorsey case. He was in New York several days, and although we heard of him we were unable to find him. He went from New York to Watertown.

HE DID NOT GO TO CHAMPION

and other places stated in the press, but crossed to Kingston in Canada, where he was at last accounts. We propose to follow him till we get him. If we get him before this trial closes we shall put him on the stand. When we get him we shall ask the court to impose a fine upon him at least equal to the expense incurred in getting him, and such imprisonment as will deter others from following his example. I don't know which way he would testify, but he has made statements which would be very beneficial to the Government. The energy he displays in keeping out of the way convinces me that he does know something of importance. The Government expects to have a great deal of additional testimony to present at this new trial, and we shall exert every energy to bring these cases to their just punishment."

DORSEY AND GARFIELD.

DORSEY'S PUBLICATION OF CORRESPONDENCE WHICH PASSED BETWEEN THEM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—Ex-Senator Dorsey seems to think that because President Garfield was his friend he ought not to be convicted of complicity in the star-route conspiracy. At all events, it is the only deduction that is possible to make from the private correspondence between Dorsey and a great number of public men, which fills two pages of the New York *Herald* of this morning. Dorsey, with his eyes bandaged, has certainly unsealed his lips, but it is difficult to see what benefit it is to be to him in the pending trial to show that he had the esteem of Garfield. Nowhere in the correspondence is there anything to show that Garfield knew that Dorsey had any complicity in the star-route matter. The publication of the letters, however, has

CREATED QUITE A SENSATION,

remote as must be their bearing upon the star-route trial. In one sense, they will not be without effect. The trial is for a misdemeanor only. The jury live at their homes. They are under no injunctions as to the reading of newspapers, and pains will undoubtedly be taken that every member of that jury has placed in his hands letters which will show that, at one time, Gen. Garfield, a candidate for the Presidency, thought enough of one of the managers of his campaign to write to him: "I rely greatly on your calm equipoise." "Your work in Indiana has vindicated itself." Dorsey, by the publication of these letters, has undoubtedly made it clear that he was

MUCH NEARER TO GARFIELD

than most of Garfield's friends supposed him to be. Dorsey considered it a kindness to the memory of his dead friend, the late President, to give out for publication a letter from him to the present President of the United States, in which his suggestion that the Campbellites of Indiana would be likely to vote for him, is already introduced in the ribald press by the heading, "He Worketh the Disciples." Levi P. Morton, it appears, at one time advanced $5,000 to the Republican campaign fund. Possibly this letter is expected to be of advantage in securing a verdict of acquittal:

"YOUR CALM EQUIPOISE."

MENTOR, O., Sept. 29, 1880.—DEAR SENATOR: Maj. Swaim and Senator Allison went to New York yesterday morning and Morton goes this morning. You will hear from them in time. Don't relax any grip anywhere. There are touches of panicky talk in various quarters, which arise naturally from the anxiety and earnestness of a close contest. I rely greatly on your calm equipoise, which has shown itself so often and so well hitherto. I know how you are hurried, but I hope you will find time to write me a few words on the outlook. Very truly yours,

J. A. GARFIELD.

"YOUR MASTERFUL MANAGEMENT."

The following, too, is relied upon as a certificate of character. It was written after the Indiana election:

MENTOR, O., Oct. 14, 1880.—MY DEAR DORSEY: I have waited till the dispatches leave me no longer in doubt of the result in Indiana. I have firmly believed in the correctness of our organization and work in that State, and have expected good results, but the crushing defeat that has been inflicted upon the Democracy at all points has far exceeded my expectations. I especially congratulate you on your masterful management of the campaign, and the thoroughness with which you have watched all the details and incidents of the fight. Let me counsel you now to take some much-needed rest and save yourself for the final struggle soon to come on. We shall need all our powers during the last two weeks of the contest, but just now go to bed and sleep two or three days, and, when you are sufficiently rested, come here and make me a visit, or, better still, come here and sleep. Swaim joins me in kindest regards. Very truly yours, J. A. GARFIELD.

IT APPEARS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE

that Marshall Jewell at one time advanced $10,000 to Johnny Davenport for the Morey letter investigation and expenses. It appears also that Levi P. Morton was exceedingly anxious to be Secretary of the Treasury; that Tom Platt and Dick Crowley had the same ambition; that Garfield did not want Morton in the Treasury, because he feared the predominance of Wall street influence, and that he knew so little of Folger that he asked where he lived. Garfield consulted with Dorsey as to his Cabinet, and suggested that L. P. Morton should be then appointed Secretary of the Navy by Hayes, and be continued by Garfield. Dorsey gives the following as

THE REASON

for the publication of these letters:

I have given you these letters for one purpose, and one only. I want it known whether or not I thrust myself or my opinions upon the President. I simply wish to defend myself against the charge that I have unasked. fured my personal views upon Gen. Garfield. I want it known that I only gave my opinion when asked, and that, when asked, I gave it with perfect frankness. I want it known that I did what I could for the success of the party in 1880, and then did what I could to help to lay the foundation of a successful Administration for Gen. Garfield. I now defend myself. It is for the public to decide whether this is a sufficient reason for bringing to the light in connection with the star-route trial the letters of the dead President.

It may be of interest to public men who have had correspondence with Dorsey to know that he has thousands of other letters which he has kept carefully filed and indexed.

IN COURT.

THE STAR-ROUTE STENOGRAPHERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—The star-route cases came up on the application made by the defendant's counsel on Friday to have access to copies of the report of the trial as printed daily in the Government Printing-Office. Mr. Merrick said the Government's counsel made a contract with a stenographer to furnish the report at 25 cents a folio, with the stipulation that the reporter should be entitled to twenty copies daily, and to contract with the other side to furnish copies. If done, the Government rate to be reduced to 15 cents. After a statement by Mr. Wilson, counsel for the defense, the court overruled the motion. The Judge referred to the amount received by the stenographers for reporting the last trial, and said they were paid $150 or $200 a day, four or five times the pay of any Judge or court. Mr. Davidge said the printed copies had been offered to the defense at 25 cents a folio. The Judge said the demand was oppressive. The stenographers must be content with a fair compensation or they cannot be accommodated in court, and must do business outside the bar, no matter what contracts should be made. He gave them till tomorrow to decide what they would do. He also said that it ought to be the endeavor of the court and jury and even counsel to have the case as fairly and impartially tried as though never tried before; as though the art of printing had never been discovered. He thought the difficulty arose from mistaken views of the reporters, who thought in the court-room, under authority of the Government, they could demand their own price. They will see they occupy no such position. Bliss then resumed his address.

TELEGRAPHY.

Opening of the New Offices of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company at Baltimore.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company moved into their new offices in the Central Building here today, and the new telegraph line to New York was opened. It has seven wires, and runs through Wilmington, Del., Philadelphia, and thence by an air line to New York. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad telegraph system now extends from New York to Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Washington, etc. Connections are also being formed with cooperative companies by which Richmond and Norfolk, besides leading points in New England and the interior of New York and Pennsylvania will be brought within its operations. It is thought the new Atlantic cable will be in working order by July or August next. The sixth story of the new building has been set apart for the mechanical purposes of the telegraph department, and is already arranged with a capacity for seventy-six operators, twenty of whom are now at work. It has a switch-board of superior workmanship, made at the Mount Clare shops, for 250 wires, and a battery-room presenting the large number of 2,000 cells. It is also supplied with drop-boxes and tubes, through which messages are received from and sent to the various apartments of the building with wonderful facility. It is said that this company will form an alliance with the United States Company in the reception and transmission of news.

WASHINGTON.

The House Spends All Day in Refusing to Adjourn Over the Holidays.

Belief that It Will Rescind Its Action Before the Week Is Out.

None of the Usual Monday's Opportunities for Rapid Legislation.

Five Hours' Committee-Work on the Tariff Bill—Sherman's Whisky-Bond Bill.

The Supreme Court's Decision Against Political Assessments—American Shipping—The Senate.

IN THE HOUSE.

INSINCERE ACTION IN VOTING FOR SESSIONS DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—The House engaged in a performance today which, on the whole, was rather ridiculous. On Saturday Mr. Hiscock offered a resolution to provide for a holiday recess from Dec. 22 to Jan. 3, which was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. That committee, it appears, was not able to muster up sufficient moral courage to express any opinion on the resolution, and so Mr. Kelley reported it this morning without any recommendation. Of course, this left the House all at sea, and, after a motion to table the resolution had been voted down,

A LIVELY DISCUSSION

sprang up, in which a good many members participated. Mr. Cannon advocated the adoption of the resolution, saying that the business of the session was further advanced than ever at any other short session, and that the Ways and Means and Appropriations Committees could continue their sessions during the recess and perfect business so that the House could go on after the recess. If an attempt was made to hold Congress through the holidays the result would be no quorum, and there would be an adjournment from day to day for that reason. Mr. Humphrey, of Wisconsin, also advocated the resolution. He thought that, so far from saving expenses to the country, for Congress to continue in session, it might be exactly the reverse. Mr. Calkins made

AN EXCELLENT SPEECH

against a holiday recess, which, he said, would amount to a waste of two weeks' time. Great interests were suffering. Referring to a memorial offered by Mr. Butterworth a few minutes before in behalf of the tobacco trade of Ohio, Mr. Calkins said that here were petitions pouring in from all parts of the country begging speedy action by Congress. Many industries were suffering, and it was the business of Congress to attend to the matters which stared them in the face. A reference incidentally made by Mr. Calkins to

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM

elicited groans and laughter on both sides of the House. Mr. Hiscock then got the floor, and said when he had a resolution referred to the Ways and Means Committee he hoped that that committee would have the courage to recommend some positive affirmative action. In this he had been disappointed, but, after conversation among many members of the House of both parties, he had become convinced that if the House should remain in session during the holidays it would be done on account of the lack of a quorum. Mr. Reed desired to enter an earnest protest against a recess, which would consume one-ninth of the time allotted by the Constitution to this session. So far as recreation is concerned, he said,

"WE HAVE HAD RECREATION ENOUG

during the last vacation." Messrs. Kelley and Kasson both opposed any recess, declaring that the condition of the public business and the interests at stake were such as to demand the constant attention of Congress between now and the 4th of March. The Ways and Means Committee, he said, were working with greater diligence than he had ever known that body to work, and hoped that a Tariff bill would be perfected. As soon as the Post-Office Appropriation bill should be out of the way he would endeavor to call up the Tariff bill. He complained that if Congress should take a recess it would be impossible to hold the Committee of Ways and Means in Washington. Mr. Mills advocated a recess for the same reasons that Mr. Kelley opposed it, and went off into a long harangue against the bondholders and the iniquitous tariff, and

"THOSE HELL-HOUNDS, THE NATIONAL BANKERS."

Mr. Robeson spoke on both sides of the question, and his Bunsbyan conclusions elicited laughter on all sides. He closed, however, by a reading of a resolution which he proposed to offer, declaring that, for the purpose of insuring attention to business, the penalty for any member who should be absent without leave or a valid excuse during holidays, should be a fine of $50 for each day, the amount to be deducted from his pay by the Sergeant-at-Arms. The reading of this resolution elicited applause.

SUNSET COX

indulged in some remarks in favor of the resolution, devoted mainly to feeling allusions to the result of the late elections. He was astonished, he said, to find the Republican majority in the House acting as if it were still alive. Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts, made a few cogent remarks. He was glad to hear men talking about working heroically right along through, but he thought it best to look at the matter practically. Undoubtedly there would be an adjournment over Christmas and an adjournment on the following Friday over New-Year's Day. He imagined that in the interval

BETWEEN THE TWO RECESSES

nothing would be done. The committees could sit during the recess. Said he: "I hear men all around me saying they are going to vote against a recess, but are going home all the same." It was all folly to talk about keeping a quorum here unless the foot was set down against leaves of absence. The attempt to bring back absent members by the Sergeant-at-Arms had always been a roaring farce. George Davis opposed a recess, and declared that the agitation consequent upon the initiatory action already taken by Congress at this session had paralyzed industries everywhere. He read a telegram from the Secretary of

THE TRADE AND LABOR UNION OF CHICAGO,

describing the distressed condition in that city on account of the depression of the tobacco trade produced by the non-action of Congress on the bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee.

The vote on the resolution providing for a recess from the 23d inst. to Jan. 3 was 104 in the affirmative to 134 against it. An analysis of this vote shows that only thirty-five Republicans favored a recess, while sixty-nine Democrats voted in the affirmative. Only thirty-two voted in the negative, along with ninety-two Republicans. Out of the thirty-five Republicans who voted for the recess twenty-one are those constituents have decided that they shall adorn a private station after this Congress expires. A vote was then taken on Robeson's resolution, an analysis of which shows that twenty-nine members (thirteen Democrats and sixteen Republicans) who voted against the resolution to take a recess were

INSINCERE IN SO DOING,

because they all voted against the Robeson resolution. Thirty-nine Democrats and seventy-three Republicans voted for the resolution, and sixty-one Democrats and forty-one Republicans against it. These votes show that considerably less than a quorum of the House is sincerely desirous that Congress shall remain in session during the holidays, and notwithstanding the penalty affixed to absence during that period by the Robeson resolution it is hardly probable that a quorum can be induced to remain in Washington. The probability is that within the next forty-eight hours the House will pass a resolution to adjourn over from the 23d inst. to Jan. 3. As

THE ROBESON RESOLUTION

will not take effect until Friday, a number of members are making preparations to leave for their homes immediately, and to return by next Wednesday morning, as there is no doubt that the House will adjourn over from Friday to Wednesday in any event. Members who propose to do this will therefore escape any penalty on account of their absence without leave should the penalty ever be enforced against anybody, which is extremely doubtful, and, indeed, the Robeson resolution may be looked upon as a childish performance from beginning to end.

THE FLAG OF THE HOUSE

was at half-mast, and the desk of the late Representative Orth was draped in black.

IN THE SENATE.

THE CIVIL-SERVICE BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—The Civil-Service bill was not considered in the Senate today. It is not just, however, to infer from this that the Republican Senators have become lukewarm, or that there is any disposition on their part to adopt Democratic tactics of delay. The Secretary of the Interior made a special request that the Indian Appropriation bills should be passed as soon as possible in order that he may make more favorable contracts for supplies. The bill was ready, and in order to accomplish the purpose desired by Secretary Teller the whole day was devoted to its consideration. It will be passed in a short time tomorrow. The session came to an early conclusion on account of the announcement of the death of the late Representative Orth. The Democrats are endeavoring to hamper the Civil-Service bill at every step. Mr. Pugh introduced an amendment this morning, the effect if not the purpose of which would be to defeat the Pendleton measure. He proposes that the offices shall be distributed geographically without reference to politics; that all present officials shall be subjected to competitive tests.

BANKRUPTCY.

Just before the close of the Senate Mr. Hoar reported back from the Judiciary Committee the Bankruptcy bill, with one or two amendments. The bill is the Lowell bill, which he has advocated, and the amendment relates merely to details. Mr. Hoar gave no notice of the time when he should call up the bill. No effort will be made to call it up until after the Civil-Service bill shall have been disposed of and some of the appropriation bills that are ready shall have been passed.

THE WHISKY BILL

have made some progress. Mr. Sherman reported today from the Finance Committee a bill extending the bonded period for two years.

THE ELECTORAL QUESTION.

Nothing has as yet been done at this session to settle the grave question of the Presidential succession. Mr. Hoar gave notice this morning that he should call attention to the subject at the earliest possible moment.

THE TARIFF BILL.

FIVE HOURS' WORK YESTERDAY BY THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—The Committee of Ways and Means were in session nearly five hours today, but succeeded in disposing of only five pages of the Tariff bill. In order to facilitate the work of the committee, Mr. H. W. Oliver, a member of the Tariff Commission, was invited to attend today's session, and rendered material service in explaining the nature of the various articles in the metals schedule and the reasons that actuated the commission in fixing the rates of duty. Numerous motions were made by those members of the committee who favor greater reductions than are recommended by the commission, but, except in a single instance, these motions were rejected. In the paragraph in which the commission recommends a duty of two and three-quarters cents per pound on

STEEL INGOTS, BLOOMS, AND SLABS

weighing less than 500 pounds each, and on a variety of small castings, the rate was reduced to two and a half cents by vote 6, nays 5. On Saturday the committee struck out the words "iron or" from the paragraph which provides a duty of one and two-tenths cents per pound on iron and steel rails, thus confining the paragraph to steel rails. At today's session the words stricken out Saturday were restored. The paragraph on files of various sizes and forms, wire rods for the manufacture of steel rivets, screws, and fences, and for wood-screws, were passed over for future consideration. Six pages of the schedule on metals remain to be considered. Before the consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed this morning,

[in]dependence under law conduces to faithful public service, and nothing tends more to [take] away this feeling than

DREAD OF DISMISSAL.

If contributions from those in public employment may be solicited by others in official authority, it is easy to see that what begins as a request may end as a demand, and that a failure to meet such demand may be treated by those having the power of removal as a breach of some supposed duty growing out of the political relations of parties. Contributions secured under such circumstances will quite as likely be made to avoid consequences of personal displeasure of a superior as to promote the political views of a contributor—to avoid discharge from service more than to exercise political privileges. The law contemplates no restrictions upon either giving or receiving, except so far as it may be necessary to protect in some degree those in the public service against exactions

THROUGH FEAR OF PERSONAL LOSS.

If there were no other reasons for legislation of this character than such as relate to the protection of those in the public service against unjust exactions its constitutionality would in our opinion be cleared, but there are others to our minds equally good. If persons in the public employ may be called on by those in authority to contribute from their personal income to the expenses of political campaigns, and a refusal may lead to putting good men out of office, liberal payments may be made the ground for keeping them once in. So, too, if part of the compensation received for public services must be contributed for political purposes, it is easy to see that an increase of compensation may be required to provide the means to make contributions, and that in this way the Government itself may be made to furnish indirectly the money to defray the expenses of keeping the political party in power that happens to have for the time being control of the public patronage.

POLITICAL PARTIES MUST ALWAYS NECESSARILY EXIST

under a republican form of government, and when public employment depends to any considerable extent on party success those in office will naturally be desirous of keeping the party to which they belong in power. The statute we are now considering does not interfere with this. The apparent end of Congress will be accomplished if it prevents those in power from requiring help for such purposes as a condition to continued employment. In our opinion the statute under which the petitioner was convicted is constitutional. The other objections urged to the detention cannot be considered in this form of proceeding. Our inquiries in this class of cases are limited to such objections as relate to the authority of the Circuit Court to render judgment by which the prisoner is held. We have no general power to review judgments of inferior courts of the United States in criminal cases by the use of the writ of habeas corpus or otherwise.

OUR JURISDICTION IS LIMITED

to the single question of the power of the court to commit the prisoner for the act of which he has been convicted. We think the commitment in this case was lawful, and the prisoner is consequently remanded to the custody of the Marshal for the Southern District of New York.

Justice Bradley read a dissenting opinion, in which he took the ground that Congress had no constitutional power to enact a law forbidding an employé of the Government to associate himself with others for the promotion of the political opinions which he entertained, or to make such disposition of his private means as he should think fit. Justice Bradley said he did not approve of enforced political assessments, but he thought Congress in enacting the present law to prevent such assessments had deprived the individual citizen of one of his inalienable rights, and in so doing had overstepped the limits of its constitutional authority.

DECISION IN A LEADVILLE CASE.

The Supreme Court gave a decision today in a test case involving the title to certain mining lands in the City of Leadville, Colo.—namely: the case of John Steel et al., plaintiffs in error, against the St. Louis Smelting & Refining Company. This was a suit brought by the St. Louis Company against Steel et al. to recover possession of a certain tract of mineral land in Leadville claimed by a company under a patent issued to one Thomas Starr on the 29th of March, 1879. The judgment of the Circuit Court of Colorado in favor of the St. Louis Smelting & Refining Company is affirmed with costs. This opinion is decisive of twenty-four other pending cases in Leadville in which the same questions are involved.

HOLIDAY.

The Supreme Court takes a holiday recess from Thursday next till Jan. 3.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

ACTION OF THE HOUSE COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—There was a special meeting of the House Commerce Committee this morning to consider the bill reported by Mr. Dingley from the joint Committee on the Restoration of American Commerce. The bill was adopted by a substantially unanimous vote. Two amendments were made—first, that the regulations prescribed shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury; second, that the exemptions extended to vessels engaged in trade between Canada and the United States shall extend to ships engaged in commerce between the United States and Mexico. The bill is set for consideration Jan. 3.

THIS ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE

was rather precipitate, as the report of the Joint Committee and their bill have not yet come from the printer. A special effort was made to obtain this action this morning. The Public Printer was directed to furnish the committee with the proof-slips of the bill yesterday, and the committee had only the rough proofs before them this morning. Mr. Guenther, of Wisconsin, offered an amendment, as an additional section, which was, in substance, that any vessel, steamship, or ship engaged in the carrying trade, wholly owned by American citizens, shall be entitled to registry under the laws of the United States. This amendment was

REJECTED

by a vote of 5 to 7. The vote was as follows: Ayes, Reagan, McLane, Gibson, White, and Guenther; nays, Page, George, Townsend, Ward, Ross, Richardson, and Washburn. Mr. Guenther, referring to the action of the committee, said tonight: "I am in favor of the bill as reported. I voted for it in committee, and shall vote for it in the House, but I thought that after agreeing to a bill which promised to do so much for the American shipbuilder we should do something for American commerce. The bill is a very long one, but the principal new feature is contained in the twelfth section. That section gives to those who build any ship in the United States

A DRAWBACK OR REBATE

upon all articles imported which enter into its construction of about 25 per cent. For a ship which costs $500,000 the shipbuilder would be entitled to a drawback of about $125,000. If we place our shipbuilders on an equal footing with those of Great Britain, I do not see why we should not at least give an American register to a ship that is wholly owned by our citizens. It seems to me that this is an abuse of the doctrine of protection to American labor. As a matter of fact, Roach is probably the only man likely to build ships in this country, even with this advantage, to compete with the shipbuilders on the Clyde." Mr. Guenther gave notice in committee that he should endeavor to get a vote on his proposition in the House.

A SWINDLER.

THE PECULIAR METHODS OF OBTAINING MONEY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—N. W. Fitzgerald, a pension-claim agent, was arrested here today on a charge of forgery, upon a requisition of the Governor of Kentucky. The particular charge in this instance is the alleged forgery of the indorsement of one William Glynn upon the back of a promissory note for $192. These are notes known in various parts of Kentucky as "patent-medicine notes." A pretended company called the Western Medical-Works did business some time in Indianapolis and operated largely in Kentucky through agents.

THE METHOD OF DEALING

was to make known the virtue of the decoctions sold as medicines, and offer county rights for sale to farmers on very enticing terms. The next step was to procure signatures to what were represented as contracts, but were in fact notes. In the case of Glynn he swears he did not write his name on the note for which he has been sued, but that he has proof that Fitzgerald, whom he says was the agent, did without his knowledge or consent. Judge Cartter issued a warrant for the arrest, and Fitzgerald was released on bail for preliminary hearing tomorrow.

COMMISSIONER-OF-PENSIONS DUDLEY

has also recommended Fitzgerald's disbarment from practice before that office for alleged fraudulent practices toward pensioners. One device to obtain money is fully set forth to the Secretary. It consisted in sending to claimants a package by express, with the imprint of his office conspicuous on the envelope, and making it "C. O. D. $10." The packages simply contained an order for a medical examination, which the Pension Office mails free whenever granted. The pensioners receiving such an envelope would naturally suppose the record of their pension being granted them had come, and

WOULD EXERT THEMSELVES TO RAISE THE MONEY

necessary to obtain the package. In one case mentioned by the Commissioner one soldier who was sick had died during the delay attending the attempt of his wife to raise money to obtain Fitzgerald's package. Had it been mailed from the Pension Office it would have been in time to have the required medical examination made. The death of the husband without this deprives his widow and children, who are destitute, of the additional pension which the examination would have insured.

THE EXPLORERS.

THEY SAY THEIR RUSSIAN CRITIC IS TALKING OF SOMETHING WHICH HE KNOWS NOTHING ABOUT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—Prof. Newcomb, Naturalist of the Jeannette expedition, referring to the statement of the Russian officer, to the effect that the death of Capt. De Long and party was due to the killing of their dogs and to their neglect in carrying fowling-pieces, said: "When the dogs were disposed of it was a question of stowage and provisions for either the men or the dogs. Naturally the men were first considered. As to firearms, I would say that, besides Remington and Winchester rifles, each officer, excepting myself, had Remington breech-loading shotguns, some of them fitted with auxiliary rifle barrels, and more than once shot birds enough for the whole ship's company." Noros said: "There was no room for all the dogs, so we selected ten of the best, and the rest were killed. The ten saved were distributed in three boats, but we couldn't keep them there. They would jump on the ice and drift off. We would try to coax them back, but it was no use."

Melville says: "The Russian officer is talking of something he doesn't know anything about. He is talking about a country he was never in, and of a land about which he knows nothing."

HOURS OF BUSINESS.

AN OLD LAW THAT CREATES CONSTERNATION AMONG FEDERAL EMPLOYES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—The *Star* this evening says: An official in the Treasury Department who has been studying the statutes of the United States called attention to a provision of law in regard to business hours in the executive departments which, if strictly carried into effect, will cause much consternation in the ranks of the Government clerks. The law in question was enacted July 4, 1836, and is found in Sec. 162 of the Revised Statutes. It reads as follows:

From the 1st day of October until the 1st day of April in each year all the bureaus and offices in the State, War, Treasury, Navy, and Post-Office Departments, and in the General Land-Office, shall be open for the transaction of the public business at least eight hours in each day; and from the 1st day of April until the 1st day of October in each year at least ten hours in each day, except Sundays and days declared public holidays by law.

THE SAME AUTHORITY DECLARES

that this law has never been repealed or modified, except by a provision in the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative Appropriation bill of 1874, which can be found on page 109 of volume 18 of the Revised Statutes, and which reads as follows:

That it shall be the duty of the heads of the several executive departments and of the heads of the respective bureaus therein, in the interests of the public service, to require of all clerks of class one and above, and of chiefs of divisions, such hours of labor as may be deemed necessary for the proper dispatch of the public business, not exceeding, however, the time for which said departments are by law required to be open for business, any usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE PRESENT CUSTOM

in all of the departments is exactly the reverse of the system laid down in the statute first quoted, in that now the short hours are in the summer months instead of the winter months, as there provided; and in other ways that law is one decidedly "more honored in the breach than in the observance." The subject was brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury a few days ago, with a view to its effect on the question of closing that department at noon during the coming Christmas holidays, in accordance with the custom that has obtained for many years back. Secretary Folger said he would look into the matter. When approached on the subject today he was decidedly non-committal as to his conclusions. Great concern is manifested in the Treasury Department as to his intentions in this regard, and it is even asserted that the question will be brought before the President and his Cabinet next week.

NOTES.

THE ARMY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—The Army Appropriation bill will be reported to the House tomorrow. It makes a reduction of $1,600,000 over last year. The list relating to honorary retirements is deemed sufficient by the committee, and no recommendations are made. No officers are to be assigned on his brevet rank except in cases of actual hostilities. This will remove some of the prominent persons of the Soft Service Brigade in Washington, and will raise a row in the army. No increase in the army is recommended, as reported in some quarters. The members of the committee say that no increase has even been considered.

DESENDORF'S BILL TO BREAK UP MACHINE POLITICS.

Desendorf, of Virginia, who has, to his sorrow, experienced the effect of the practices and methods of the Mahone leaders in Virginia, has prepared a bill to reform the civil-service, which contains some new provisions. It prohibits any person who holds any Federal office, or trust, or emolument from being a member of any central, executive, or committee, or political organization or party, or a delegate to a political convention. It forbids him to seek to control the political action of any subordinate officer or employé of the Government, or, during the time for which he is paid for services by the Government, to act as a speaker or canvasser for any political party or organization. The term "office" is to be construed so as to include the foremen of navy-yards, dock-yards, and other public works of the Government. A violation of these provisions is to be followed by dismissal from the service and disqualification to hold office for five years.

NEW NATIONAL BANK.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—The Centreville National Bank, at Centreville, Ia., was authorized to begin business, with a capital of $60,000.

EXCHANGE OF BONDS SUSPENDED.

A circular will be issued today suspending the exchange of 3½ per cent bonds into 3s from Dec. 30 to Feb. 1, 1883. The interest on the bonds exchanged after Feb. 1 will be adjusted to and from that date.

FEBRUARY INTEREST.

The Secretary of the Treasury announces that the three months' interest due Feb. 1 next on bonds embraced in the 119th call will be paid by checks forwarded to owners, the fractional interest from that date being to Feb. 10 being paid with the principal of the bonds at the time of redemption. The Assistant-Treasurer at New York has been instructed to continue the redemption of called and uncalled extended bonds without rebate of interest, but after Jan. 1 he will require a redeposit of the three months' interest due Feb. 1.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

The special Mississippi River Committee today examined Col. Hatton, engineer in charge of Baltimore harbor, who accompanied the party on the cruise down the river. The tendency of his testimony was against narrowing the river. He thought it impracticable, and didn't consider the levees of the slightest use to navigation. He thought the outlets would be of great use in carrying off the flood of waters.

NOMINATED.

The President has nominated John F. Olmstead, of the District of Columbia, to be Commissioner of the District.

LOGAN INDORSED.

The *Republican* this morning publishes a large number of letters sent to Gen. Logan indorsing his views touching the Fitz John Porter case. Among the number is one from C. C. Merrick, of Chicago, and another from Robert Lender, of the same city.

THE LETTER-CARRIERS

here are much disturbed over the recent order of the Post-Office Department requiring them to wear no overcoats while on duty, holding that it hides the uniform, thus defeating the object for which it was created. They hold that the cap is a sufficient identification, and that to compel them to work without overcoats these cold days is an outrage. It is supposed this order will affect the carriers in all free-delivery cities.

POSTAL MATTERS.

The following post-office has been established: Illinois—Sorento, Bond County; Postmaster, A. F. Gwyn. Railway post-office service has been established in Illinois, from Peoria to Abingdon; also in Wisconsin, route 25,051, Superior Junction, new office, to Superior. Star-service changes: Iowa—Route 27,195, Des Moines to Prairie Hill, from Jan. 1, 1883; curtail service and end at Hatton. Iowa—Route 27,611, Prairie Hill to Woodward, from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1883; establish service.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—Several petitions were presented asking prompt action in relation to the reduction of the tobacco tax.

Mr. Vest submitted the minority report from the Shipping Committee. Ordered printed.

Mr. Plumb, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported and asked present consideration for the bill authorizing the disposal of part of the Fort Dodge military reservation to actual settlers, but Mr. Conger objected.

Mr. Allison reported the Consular and Diplomatic bill.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, the bill to amend the act to repeal discriminating duties on goods produced east of the Cape of Good Hope was taken up and passed.

Mr. Pugh (Alabama) offered an elaborate amendment to the pending Civil Service bill.

A number of bills were introduced, after which the Indian Appropriation bill came up, the Civil Service bill being laid aside informally.

Mr. Beck said he had called for information in regard to the discrepancy between the appropriation and the reported expenditures, and he thought it satisfactorily explained in the communication of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Dawes, in charge of the bill, made a brief statement of its provisions. The estimates for the year, he said, were $6,625,000. The bill, as it came from the House, appropriated $5,280,000, and the Senate committee had added $151,230. The amount appropriated last year was $5,477,000, so that the appropriation this year would be $1,362,000 less than the estimate and $112,248 less than the appropriation last year. The bill was then read, and nearly all the amendments reported by the Committee on Indian Affairs agreed to.

In the discussion, Mr. Beck said that the making of an appropriation to pay teachers, blacksmiths, etc., upon reservations, in accordance with our absurd treaties, was mere waste of money. These appropriations were made from year to year while among many of the tribes no school-houses were ever opened. Young Indians could hardly be caught with a lasso, much less confined in school-houses, and the money was spent upon supernumeraries.

Mr. Brown rose to a personal explanation, and had read at the desk an article in a Washington paper stating that a committee of Senators and Representatives who had attended the funeral of Senator Hill had traveled in a special car, been extravagant generally, and incurred bills amounting to $3,800.

Mr. Brown said the committee had not traveled in a special car, and had not been extravagant, their whole expenses being only $1,025. It was true, he believed, that an undertaker had presented to the Sergeant-at-Arms a bill for over $3,000 for the funeral expenses of Senator Hill, but not with the approval of the family or friends of the deceased. There was no precedent for the payment by the United States for the burial expenses of Senators and Representatives, and Senator Hill's family and friends asked nothing but what was customary.

Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported, with amendments, the Bankruptcy bill which was recommitted to that committee last week. The amendments are: First, excepting from the term "trader" as used in the bill persons who buy goods and merchandise for sale only to their tenants, employés, and laborers; second, providing that the Attorney-General shall annually lay before Congress tables showing the number of bankruptcy proceedings, voluntary and involuntary, the amount of dividends paid, the expenses of procedure, etc.; third, adding to the clause specifying who shall be deemed to have committed an act of bankruptcy the following: "Or shall after the passage of this act sell or buy, or agree to sell or buy, for delivery at a future period longer than thirty days from the date of such sale or purchase, any stocks, bonds, or other securities or any grain, food, provisions, provender, or cotton, wool, sugar, silk, or tobacco without such vender being at the time of making such contract the owner or assignee or trustee of property sold or agreed to be sold or the authorized agent of such owner; fourth, providing that, if proceedings in a bankruptcy case are not prosecuted to a conclusion within nine months from the time of filing the petition, proceedings shall be dismissed by the court, and the parties placed in the same position as regards their rights as debtor and creditor as they held at the commencement of the proceeding."

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported a substitute for the House bill providing for the entry of distilled spirits in distillery warehouses. The substitute provides that the time within which distilled spirits heretofore entered are required to be withdrawn pursuant to the conditions of any warehousing bond taken upon their entry shall be extended for a period of two years from the limit fixed in the bond, provided there shall be indorsed upon or appended to the bond at or before its maturity a written request or extension and an acknowledgment of liability for the period for which the extension is granted, duly acknowledged before the Collector, Deputy-Collector, or some other officer authorized to take acknowledgment of deeds, and provided, also, that the sureties upon the bond at the time of such request shall be satisfactory to the Collector. If the sureties are not satisfactory, or if the request and acknowledgment are not made as required, the extension is not to be granted without a new warehousing bond satisfactory to the Collector, and no additional allowance for leakage is to be made beyond the limit now allowed by law. The title of the bill is changed to "an act extending the time within which spirits heretofore entered in distillery warehouses shall be withdrawn."

Mr. Sherman asked immediate consideration of the bill, but Mr. Ingalls objected. The bill, he said, was an important one, and the Senate ought to have it in print before acting upon it.

Mr. Sherman gave notice that he would call it up tomorrow.

The House resolutions in relation to the death of Representative Orth were laid before the Senate.

Mr. Harrison said the announcement of the death of Mr. Orth would bring sorrow to a very wide circle of friends, and, as a token of respect to one who had had a long and very honorable career in the public service, he moved that the Senate adjourn.

The presiding officer appointed as the committee to attend the funeral Messrs. Harrison, Lapham, and Saunders.

Mr. Pugh offered an amendment to the pending Civil-Service bill, and it was ordered printed. It provides that persons now in the service shall be subject, like other citizens, to the operation of the laws. It provides that offices shall be apportioned among the States and Territories and the District of Columbia according to the population, and directs the heads of departments to divide the persons now in office into three classes—first, those who can be subjected at once, without injury to the public service, to examination in competition with other applicants for the offices which they now occupy; second, those who can be subjected to such a competitive examination within six months from the passage of the act, without injury to the service; third, those who can be subjected to examination within twelve months. The offices are to be apportioned geographically, each to be given to one of the three persons standing highest in competitive examination, without reference to political opinions or affiliations, and the whole force is to be reduced to the actual requirements of the public service.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The death of Congressman Orth, of Indiana, was referred to in touching words by the Chaplain of the House. The desk of the late Representative is decked in black.

Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, offered a resolution reciting the fact that the agitation of the question of reducing or abolishing the internal-revenue tax on tobacco has greatly injured, and continues to injure, the trade in that article, and that the allowance of a rebate on stock on hand will prevent damage to the trade mentioned, and declaring it to be the sense of the House that, in case the internal-revenue laws be amended so as to reduce or abolish the revenue tax on tobacco, provision shall be made for allowing a rebate of tax paid on the stock on hand at the time such laws go into effect, provided that such stock is stamped and in unbroken packages. After discussion the resolution was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Kelley, during the course of the discussion, said it was his purpose to relieve the trade of agitation at the earliest moment.

The Shipping bill of the joint committee was made the special order for Jan. 3.

Mr. Kelley reported back the resolution for a holiday recess without recommendation, and said the business of the country would be facilitated if the House should remain in session during the holidays.

A long and spirited debate ensued on the question of adjourning over the holidays. Mr. Reed contended that members had had enough recreation during the last vacation, which remark created considerable merriment.

Mr. Cox opposed the proposition to sit during the holidays, and said "The harvest is past, summer is ended, and we are not saved." [Laughter.]

The resolution for a recess from Dec. 22 to Jan. 3 was lost—yeas, 105; nays, 123.

Mr. Robeson introduced a resolution prescribing a fine of $50 upon any member for each day's absence during holiday week.

Mr. Robeson's resolution imposing a fine of $50 a day on absent members during the holiday week was adopted.

The House then (2:50 p. m.) adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Representative Orth.

Owing to the resolution for a holiday recess coming up as a privileged question, and to the long debate thereon, as well as to the fact of an early adjournment of the House, neither the States were called for bills nor the committees for propositions to suspend the rules, a circumstance which is almost without precedent since the adoption of the new rules.

FIRE RECORD.

Another Destructive Conflagration at Minneapolis, Minn.—A List of Fires Elsewhere.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF A FIRE AT GRAND FORKS, DAK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 18.—The announcement is made of an apparently extensive fire at Grand Forks.

FIRE AT MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 18.—Fire in the Barton Block this morning injured the building to the extent of $15,000. Insured. The other losses by fire and water are as follows: J. T. Barnum, trunks, loss $8,500; insurance $6,400; Dimond & Ross, printers, loss $22,000; insurance $17,000; Clark & Co., commission merchants, loss $8,000; insurance, $8,000; Swedish Publishing Company, loss, $14,000; insurance $2,000; I. Monasch, lithographer, loss $7,500; insurance $4,000; J. Oscar, tailor, loss $15,000; insurance $15,000; Grover & Brooks, cigars, $10,000; loss unknown. Smaller losses swell the total about $85,000. The total insurance is about $70,000. The fire is supposed to have caught from a stove door, which had not been properly closed.

THE INSURANCE

was divided among the following companies: Germania, $1,000; Hamburg, Bremen, $3,000; Milwaukee Mechanics', $1,000; Glenn Falls, $2,250; Norwich Union, $2,250; State of Pennsylvania, $600; Royal, $2,000; Norwich Union, $350; Northern, $3,750; Glenn Falls, $200; Continental, $1,500; Traders', $4,000; Star, $2,250; Mechanics' & Trader's, $1,000; Union, Pennsylvania, $4,000; Union, California, $6,850; North British, $600; Fire Association, $1,000; Western, $2,250; Commercial Union, $2,250.

A RESIDENCE, POST-OFFICE, AND STORE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 18.—On Saturday morning the house of Stephen Downey, at the little Town of Boaz, in McLean County, caught fire in some unexplained way, and was destroyed, together with the post-office and store adjoining it—both carried on by Mr. Downey. Mr. D. was awakened from sleep by the flames, and ran out. About this time a barrel of kerosene and a keg of powder exploded in the store, demolishing the building. Mr. Downey received probably fatal injuries.

ARKANSAS BLAZES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 18.—The stores of J. H. Case, Truman, Leonard & Coffee, and E. C. Hogan, in Mountain Home, Baxter County, burned Friday. The contents of the post-office and Masonic lodge in one of the buildings also burned. Total loss, $14,000; insured for $5,000.

The residence and contents of the Rev. C. H. Gregory, at Atlas, Ark., burned Sunday. Loss, $5,000; no insurance.

The fire at Hope, Ark., Saturday night, destroyed an entire block of wooden buildings and 225 bales of cotton belonging to the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company. Loss estimated at $30,000.

A FATAL FIRE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LISLET, Que., Dec. 18.—A fire broke out tonight in a house occupied by a family named Casgrain. A boy 6 years of age was sleeping in a bedroom where the fire is supposed to have originated, and before he could be rescued from the flames was burned to death. During the progress of the fire a man named Pilate, who was on the roof of an adjoining building protecting it from taking fire, fell to the ground, receiving fatal injuries.

THE MOST VALUABLE PORTION OF HOPE, ARK., DESTROYED.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Dec. 18.—At Hope, Ark., Sunday, the most valuable portion of the place was burned. Loss estimated at $30,000. The insurance will probably cover the loss. Two hundred and thirty-five bales of cotton, extending from the burned district to the depot, were destroyed.

A GIN-HOUSE, STORE, AND RESIDENCE BURNED.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 18.—The gin-house of R. T. Elliott, near Edmonds, Miss., burned today with six bales of cotton.

James Owens' store and contents at Pilsher's Point, La., burned today. Loss not known.

The residence of P. L. Strother, in Vicksburg, burned today. Insured.

SEVEN BUSINESS HOUSES BURNED.

CORSICANA, Tex., Dec. 18.—A fire early Sunday morning destroyed seven brick houses and 1,200 bales of cotton. The buildings and contents were partially insured. The cotton was three-fourths insured.

THREE HOUSES GO UP IN SMOKE.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 18.—A fire at Albany destroyed three houses belonging to Jacob Ventulett. Loss $20,000; insurance $14,000.

DESTRUCTION OF COTTON IN TEXAS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 18.—Private telegrams report a fire this morning at Corsicana, Tex., which burned two cotton sheds containing between 1,500 and 2,000 bales of cotton.

AN ALABAMA VILLAGE SCORCHED.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 18.—A fire at Clayton destroyed the principal business houses. Loss, $30,000.

An Anti-Crime Society Rebuked.

In the case of Dr. J. K. Alicon, convicted in the United States District Court at St. Louis of circulating improper matter through the mails, Judge Treat, in that court Dec. 15, alluding to the case, gave the Society for the Suppression of Crime a severe rebuke. Commenting upon its method of securing convictions, he said that the conviction of Alicon rested upon a decoy letter sent by Mr. McAffee, the agent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice. The question was whether the Federal statute had been violated, and then arose the questions, "Who caused the statute to be violated? What right, under the statute had the society's agent to exploit in that manner and violate the statute? Did not this amount to manufacturing crime? It matters not how guilty the convicted man is—it matters not for the purpose of this branch of the inquiry whether the mails were used by quacks, humbugs, and worse people. The point is a violation of the Federal statute touching the use of the mails for circulating indecent matter; who provoked the commission of the crime? The State courts were open for the punishment of evil-doers. Ought the Federal court to be used to aid manufactured crime? The society, no doubt, was composed of excellent persons interested in the moral welfare of the people, but it did not know all the agencies employed to bring the persecutions about. The parties had gone to the wrong forums. The State courts dealt with quacks, specialists, etc. There was another question—whether printed matter that might be construed indecent when mailed to a school-girl could be considered so when forwarded to a woman of mature age or professional men. The whole matter deserves careful consideration when such cases are brought to the Federal Court for treatment under the Federal statutes."

Longstreet's Charge at Gettysburg.

As yet no Federal musketry had broken out, our veterans knowing too well the value of every bullet in a crisis like this. Still the assaulting lines continued to march on, until it seemed, from where I was standing, that the leading one touched the breastworks along our centre. Then, and only then, a vivid flash sprang from the earth, followed by a sharp rattle as the Federal skirmish-line opened fire. The volley had no apparent effect on the Confederates, who continued to advance steadily, sweeping the skirmishers before them like chaff in the wind. A minute later a deafening crash of musketry broke upon the ear, and we knew that the main line had opened fire. Despite the sunlight, the flame from our men's muskets could be distinguished as it played to and fro along Cemetery Ridge. Then for the first time the Confederate line seemed to waver; but only for an instant, for it soon rallied, and, as if by one common impulse, dashed itself like a mighty wave against the wall of steel before it. The Federal artillery on the higher ground behind our infantry now tore the enemy's ranks with a storm of iron balls until it seemed that none could stand before them and live. But the troops under Longstreet had gained an impetus which carried them clear up to and at intervals into our lines. For twenty minutes the terrible hand-to-hand struggle continued; and I saw, by the sudden movements of Hancock's Corps, that his line had been pierced and broken. It was, however, soon reformed; and, although the second line of the Confederates joined and strengthened the first, our defense was too fierce and stubborn to be overcome. Finally the attacking force quivered, and a moment later the entire body was in full retreat.—*George F. Williams in "Bullet and Shell" (published by Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York).*

"Pity Poor Net."

Troy (N. Y.) Dispatch.

Nettie Card, aged 15 years, has, since the death of her mother five years ago, kept house for her father and grandfather in an isolated neighborhood several miles from Troy. Her life has been that of a drudge and her treatment inhuman. On Sunday morning she was discovered lying in the snow, sobbing: "Jesus, pity poor Net!" When taken into the house it was found she had taken strychnine. Her head was frozen. In ten minutes she died in frightful agony. She had threatened suicide the day previous, and inhuman relatives volunteered to get her a razor to cut her throat. "The damned critter has taken poison," was the remark of her grandfather as he stood over her corpse. The girl was shortly to become a mother, and the Coroner will investigate the report that her father was the cause of her dishonor.

NEW YORK.

Johann Most Welcomed by a Motley Procession of Socialists.

Keene Comes to Gould's Support on the Subject of Corners.

The Western Union Telegraph Company Plagued with Another Lawsuit.

Michael Davitt Tells Why He Declines to Be Bulldozed by the British.

Rice, the Alleged Forger and Embezzler, in Prison—Three Men Blown to Atoms.

HERR MOST.

HIS SOCIALISTIC FRIENDS BID HIM WELCOME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Justus Schwab, the Socialist, stood out very conspicuously on a pier at the foot of King street this forenoon. He was provided with a red flag, which he wildly waved as the steamer Wisconsin came in, and his nose, nipped by the air and colored by his own lager, beamed gloriously over the generous folds of a broad muffler wrapped about his throat. Schwab was accompanied by a delegation of bloodthirsty New-Yorkers, who had got up early to give a rousing welcome to Herr Johann Most, the German Socialist. Most had been looked for for several days, and the delay in arriving had created grave fears in the breasts of assassination-approvers here that the editor of the *Freiheit* had perhaps gone to the bottom of the great sea over which he was journeying, but these apprehensions were dispelled by the reported arrival of the steamer late last night.

THE DELEGATES ON THE PIER

were provided with red ribbons for their button-holes and red flags for their brawny hands, and when the Wisconsin came to her dock the crimson battalion ashore was in great glee. As soon as Most appeared the delegates set up a shout, and the next moment about thirty men were clustered about him. Herr Most appeared to feel highly complimented with having become the object of so much attention. He is of small size, of very fair complexion, with a sandy beard and hair. One of his cheeks is either swollen or his face is naturally deformed. He has blue eyes and a prominent forehead. His appearance is not attractive. He said he intended to speak in this city and other places in this country, upon what he calls

THE WRONGS AND PERSECUTIONS OF THE SOCIALISTS,

and to endeavor to propagate Socialistic ideas and doctrines. When asked about the publication approving the assassination of the Czar he replied in the usual hackneyed style of Socialists, denouncing tyrants who trampled on the people's rights. Most related his experiences in English prisons with a good deal of earnestness, and said that he was treated more cruelly there than he ever had been treated in the prisons of Australia or Germany. He was not allowed any books except religious works, nor would they let him have a pen or ink. Nevertheless he outwitted the watchfulness of the English guards, and articles written by him in prison found their way outside and were regularly published in the *Freiheit*, completely mystifying his keepers. Most made no secret of being a radical Socialist, and claimed to belong to the school of Karl Marx. He was in favor of

RESORTING TO VIOLENT MEASURES

against tyrants, and he believed in communism, the ownership of everything by everybody.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was crowded this evening with Socialists, Communists, labor agitators, and a large number of Germans who belonged to no particular creed, but who had come in out of curiosity to see the man who had succeeded in winning for himself temporary notoriety by posing as a martyr to the cause of Socialism. That a large proportion of the audience was not in accord with the doctrines of radical and violent Socialism was evident from the fact that although when Most walked out on the platform he was received with a loud round of applause, all violent denunciations by the speakers were responded to by only a faint clapping of hands by the terrorists, who were painfully in the minority.

VICTOR DRURY

was the first speaker, and rattled off his customary fiery Socialistic address, while Most, who sat in an arm-chair immediately behind, occasionally smiled and nodded his head approvingly when any sentence particularly pleased him. When Drury had exhausted his ammunition he retired to the rear, and Most was introduced to the audience. At the same moment a workman stepped out on the platform waving a red flag, and thereupon every Socialist in the house pounded on the floor with his feet and clapped his hands. As an orator Mr. Most would not earn a reputation as he did by spitting Socialistic fire through the columns of a newspaper. His voice is pitched in a high key, there are no modulations in his tones, and when he wishes to emphasize any particular sentiment he simply

SCREECHES AND GROWS RED IN THE FACE,

while the peculiar expression of his countenance as he throws his head back and shakes his arm reminds one of the boasting braggart who stands at a safe distance and calls other people hard names. He prefaced his speech with a few words in broken English, and then he continued, in German, to tender the audience the sympathy of all the Socialists and Revolutionists in Europe, who, he declared, had come to the conclusion that there was no salvation left for mankind except through social revolution. The Powers of Europe, although aroused and ready to battle with each other, did not dare to do so because Socialism had made so great strides there that a revolution was feared.

THE TYRANT ON THE NEVA

did not dare to go out of his palace, nor could he sleep in peace, and this was an indication that the old system could not be propped up much longer. But he still murdered the noblest sons of the Russian people, the land vampires in Ireland still robbed the hard-working sons of toil, and the lovers of liberty still languished in prisons in Germany, France, and other countries of Europe, but these cruel measures were the best evidences that the tyrants saw their approaching end and the advent of a social revolution. The theoretical philosophers who imagined that such an event was far away might some day be astonished by its thunder, which would shake to its foundations not only the present political but also the social system.

Herr Most will start for Chicago on Wednesday, and he expects to visit all the large cities of the country.

CORNERS.

KEENE COMES TO THE FRONT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The Senate Committee on "Corners" in Grain listened to the story of James R. Keene today. He said he was a speculator, and had been twenty years in business in this city and San Francisco. He never knew any corner of any production that worked injuriously to the public. Corners in breadstuffs did not last long enough to work injuriously. Agricultural laborers and others are benefited by the results of corners. Any interference in this matter would be injurious. A coal corner was the only one he remembered that had been injurious to the public. The anthracite companies fixed the prices out of all proportion. That corner originated out of the necessities of the corporation. The latter was overburdened with debts, and had to make a corner to pay dividends and extricate itself from its difficulties. The heads of different coal companies did what others would have done in their places.

STOCK WATERING AND DIVIDENDS

combined tended to raise the price of coal. Stock watering meant increase of capital without giving an equivalent. Private purchases by parties interested in a corporation at one valuation, and reselling to the corporation at advanced prices without giving any further equivalent, is stock watering. He could not name any coal companies that had watered their stock, though he knew that a few days ago certain coal companies were compelled under pressure to increase their capital stock. He thought the commerce and business of the country could not be carried on without a system of dealings in futures. The "bucket-shop" system was demoralizing in its tendency, inasmuch as there was no pretence to deliver provisions sold. It was simply an act of gambling. It was a bank kept for people to play against. There was no element of business in it. The law should suppress these systems. Transactions on stock and other great exchanges were not done in that way at all. People in Chicago and other exchanges who deal in "future deliveries" agree to pay money when purchases are received, and they must take deliveries. Those are

ABSOLUTE BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS.

Dealings in futures—things bought outright—are not gambling transactions. The Chicago market reflects the public opinion of the country in corn, wheat, lard, pork, etc. It would not be fair to call these speculations gambling transactions, although doubtless a good deal of speculation is done. The whole business of the country is speculative in the highest degree. Speculation is the real civilizer of the country. Speculation has built up the West. Speculation was the greatest benefit to the people of this country. He meant good, healthy, and legitimate speculation. The disastrous fluctuations we hear of in stocks are assuredly in accordance with the system of supply and demand. The volume of breadstuffs in this country is so large it cannot be controlled, and, even though temporary corners are made, the market soon regulates itself. Corners do not affect the public; they do not last long enough to do so; neither do they affect transportation or foreign trade. The consequences are not far-reaching or disastrous. Witness

NEVER WAS ENGAGED IN A CORNER

in all his life. The "Keene corner," he supposed, was so called because he was the central figure in the combination which owned large quantities of wheat. This combination was not formed to corner, but merely to protect themselves from the tender mercies of "bears." The syndicate disbanded long before the wheat was sold. The syndicate held certain amounts of wheat, and combined for common defense. When a "hue and cry" was raised by the press about the corner

THE SYNDICATE HAD TO SELL

the grain at a loss. "We never sent agents throughout the country to buy up all the wheat. I should suppose the most wheat we had was between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 bushels. The syndicate was formed in December, and many gentlemen belonging to it dropped out in May. Transportation to the West, although restricted, was not suspended. The price of wheat at Chicago at the time was from $1.15 to $1.20 per bushel. Farmers were certainly benefited by the alleged corner. The canalboat interest was affected beneficially. Perhaps freight-cars got no freight, but the reason of that is that rates were practically cornered. Such rates as they have now are more disastrous than any corner I can now recall. The rates are fixed by Commissioner Fink and railroad men."

WESTERN UNION.

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST THE COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The papers were served on Dr. Norvin Green this afternoon in a new suit which has been brought in the Superior Court against the Western Union Telegraph Company and its Directors. Mr. John C. Reiff, the plaintiff in the case, is a stockholder of the telegraph company, and seeks to restrain Jay Gould and his associates from carrying out a scheme which, it is asserted, they have now under way. The complaint in the action is quite long, and many of its details relate simply to the history of the consolidation of the Western Union with the Atlantic & Pacific and American Union Companies, by means of which the stock of the first-named company was increased, to $80,000,000, $15,256,590 of the increase being a scrip dividend to the holders of Western Union stock, and $4,320,600 additional being for the shares of Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph stock held by the Western Union at the time of the agreement last year between the corporations.

THE PLAINTIFF CHARGES

that all the Directors who ratified the illegal increase in any manner, or who failed to express their dissent, are liable to the corporation to the full amount of the $19,847,190 of stock which was unlawfully distributed. The Directors, says Mr. Reiff, have taken no steps to undo their work. Instead of doing so, the Directors who declared the dividend are now endeavoring to avoid the consequences of their acts by creating a mortgage with bonds to the amount of the $19,847,190, or at least $15,526,590. These bonds they intend selling for cash, wherewith they will purchase an amount of stock equivalent to the amount issued in distribution of the illegal dividend. Mr. Reiff asserts that the bonds for this purpose are now

BEING PREPARED AND PRINTED,

with a view of exchanging them "at a rate to be fixed by the Directors with some syndicate of capitalists to be formed. As it is inexpedient, however, to buy so large a block of stock in the open market, some arrangement or understanding is had with Jay Gould whereby Gould is to transfer or sell some of the stock to the syndicate in exchange for cash or bonds."

Upon these averments Mr. Reiff asks that the Western Union Company and its Directors should be enjoined and prevented from making any such issue or mortgage. The complaint was sworn to on Saturday, but the summons bears date today, when service was made.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

A PLUCKY LETTER FROM THE IRISH PATRIOT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The following letter has been received from Michael Davitt, dated Dublin, Dec. 1:

My letters may be interrupted for some time to come, owing to the Government declaring in the House of Commons this evening that I am to be "bound over to keep the peace," in consequence of a speech of mine delivered in Navan on Sunday last—which virtually means that I am to be imprisoned, as I cannot voluntarily bend myself to the conditions imposed upon me for acts not committed by me. The Government lends itself to this petty prosecution at the instigation of the London press, and in obedience to the clamor of its landlord adversaries in Parliament. Mr. Healy, M. P., is also to be "bound over" to be of "good behavior," while Mr. W. Redmond, who has but recently returned from America, and who left for the South of France at the beginning of this week to recruit a shattered constitution, is to be prosecuted under the "Crimes act" for some words of his spoken to a crowd in the City of Cork shortly after landing in Ireland. Thus the Government has aimed

ITS FIRST BLOW

at the National League. Mr. Healy had no expectation of being proceeded against for his utterances at St. Mullins' last Sunday until reaching the House of Commons last night, when he had the satisfaction of hearing Chief-Secretary Trevelyan arraign him, try him, and sentence him without a single charge having been preferred against him, or an opportunity afforded for defense. This is how we administer justice over here just now. Of course Mr. Healy will give no bail, and will go to prison, like myself, under that statute of King Edward III. A plank bed, prison fare, and prison clothes in winter are not very inviting, that's true; but, to surrender the right of speaking the truth, to acknowledge guilt when none can be proved, and knuckle down to

A COWARDLY PROSECUTION,

instigated by a cowardly landlord press and Parliamentary clamor is simply impossible of performance, let the consequences turn out what they may. I have broken no peace but the peace of landlordism, and no bail, nor promise, nor condition shall be entered into that will prevent me at any time or under any circumstances from resorting to every form of opposition known to political warfare and sanctioned by honor that will destroy not only its peace, but itself, until the monster iniquity of the age is obliterated from the social life of Ireland.

John Dillon's medical adviser has declared against his venturing out to Colorado this winter. He will now probably proceed to the South of France.

Mr. Brennan has also been ordered out of Ireland by Dr. Kenny, and is at present in the South of Europe to recruit, if possible, a health that has been so seriously injured through the combined effects of overwork in the land movement and confinement as a suspect.

PERILS OF POWDER.

THREE MEN BLOWN TO PIECES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—This afternoon an explosion occurred at the extensive powder-works of Laflin & Rand, at Mountain View, N. J., by which three men were instantly killed. Inasmuch as all the men in the buildings destroyed were blown to pieces, it can never be known exactly how the explosion occurred. Two of the largest buildings, known as the "press-house" and the "coining-mill," were blown up. Both were of brick, two stories high, and about thirty by 200 feet in area. The former also took fire. The three men killed were John White, Byron Tansie of Paterson, and Henry Kuhl. The shock was plainly felt in the northern part of Paterson. The men were about quitting work when the explosion occurred. Twenty kegs exploded. The buildings of the works were scattered over a large extent of country, so that in case of the destruction of any one by explosion the others may not be injured.

GEORGE J. RICE.

THE EX-RAILROAD PRESIDENT IN THE TOMBS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—George J. Rice, the ex-railroad President, who was arrested Friday on a charge of forgery and embezzlement, preferred by Henry S. King, the London banker, was arraigned before Justice Morgan, in the Tombs Police Court, this afternoon. Mr. John H. Miller, on behalf of the prisoner, asked for a further postponement of the case. Mr. Charles W. Brooke, for the complainant, made no objection, but stated that the prosecution were ready to make three specific charges against Mr. Rice in addition to the general charge of forgery and embezzlement, on which he was held Sunday. Two of these charges were of forging the indorsement of H. S. King & Co. on promissory notes renewing a loan of $10,000 by the Third National Bank as collateral security for the payment of which loan the 10,000 shares of Utica, Chicago & Elmira Railroad were given.

THE OTHER CHARGE

is of embezzling the 10,000 shares of stock which were thus disposed of. The general complaint upon which the prisoner was held on Sunday was drawn up under the laws of 1855, which make it a felony for any officer of a corporation to reissue, pledge, or appropriate any shares of stock which had come into his possession for the purpose of cancellation. Mr. Rice waived examination on all these charges, and was committed for examination before the grand jury. Mr. Brooke stated to Justice Morgan that the prosecution did not desire that the amount of bail under which the prisoner was held on Sunday—$25,000—be increased, and the Justice accordingly held Rice in $10,000 on the general charge and $5,000 each on the two charges of forgery and the charge of embezzlement. Justice Morgan committed Rice to the Tombs, where he was given the cell which was recently occupied by Dr. Dix's persecutor, "Gentleman Joe."

STEAM-PIPE EXPLOSION.

PAVEMENTS TORN UP AND WINDOWS BROKEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—This morning while the driver of one of the Adams Express wagons was crossing John street, at Nassau, he was somewhat surprised when the hinder part of the wagon was raised about a foot in the air, and he was enveloped in a cloud of steam. The horse was also surprised, and started off on a lively run up Nassau street. At Fulton street the driver and the horse both recovered from their amazement, and the horse was brought to a halt. At the same time three or four men who were within a radius of fifty feet from the corner of John and Nassau streets were besprinkled with a damp shower of lampblack, and an apple-woman who has a stand on John street, near Nassau, had her stock in trade completely coated with lampblack and mud. Immediately

A CLOUD OF STEAM AROSE,

and a crowd of persons rushed to the spot. The cause of this excitement was an explosion of the pipes of the American Heating & Power Company. The force of the explosion was greater than any of the many explosions and "blowouts" caused by the pipes of this company. The pavement for a space of about seven feet long by three feet wide was torn up, and many of the heavy Belgian paving stones were hurled a distance of fifteen or twenty feet through store-windows and elsewhere. The roadway at the street at this point was raised three or four inches, and the sidewalk and roadway for a distance of about fifty feet in all directions was covered with a coating of black mud from one to four inches in depth. These steam mains are laid through various streets in the lower part of the city, and supply power and heat from a central station. Since they were laid explosions have been frequent.

WRESTLING.

JOE ACTON AND THE "KANSAS DEMON."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Sporting gentlemen in this and other cities have recently been much excited over a catch-as-catch-can wrestling-match, best two falls out of three, for $2,000, between Mr. Joe Acton, the English champion, and Mr. Clarence Whistler, the "Kansas Demon," announced for this evening in the Madison Square Garden. Mr. Richard K. Fox, of this city, was the stakeholder. The betting was in favor of the English champion, but it was believed by many that the viciousness of the "Kansas Demon" would overcome the scientific ability of his opponent. At 8 o'clock 3,500 people were in the garden. Edwin Bibby was agreed upon as the referee. When the wrestlers appeared on the platform both were nude, with the exception of trunks and stockings. Mr. Acton weighs 150 pounds. Mr. Whistler weighs 170 pounds. The English champion and the "Kansas Demon" soon stood in the centre of the platform

READY FOR ACTION.

Referee Bibby called time, and the tops of the wrestlers' heads came together with a bang. Their arms were firmly and gracefully entwined around each other's neck, and the dance was begun. It was not much of a dance, however, as the Demon dropped on his hands and knees like a cat, and seemed riveted to the floor. The English champion leaned heavily on the back of the Demon, and the efforts of the former to remove the latter from his position were likened to a small boy's attempt to lift a heavy iron safe. The Demon seemed to be humming a ballad of his boyhood days as he glared at the audience and ground his claws and knees into the pine boards. Quick as a flash the heads of the Demon and the English champion banged together again, and the little Englishman was evidently bent upon

BREAKING THE DEMON'S NECK.

Then the Demon dropped, and again there were the same vain efforts of the two wrestlers. An hour and a half had passed. Neither of the wrestlers had been thrown, and the spectators were making unkind remarks concerning them. The umpires parted their men. The audience failed to understand the cessation of hostilities and demanded an explanation. What Mr. Chambers intended to say will perhaps never be known. He began with, "These two men —," and a hissing hurricane swept through the Garden. "Go on with the match!" shouted hundreds of men. For twenty minutes more the Demon clung to the floor with the Englishman's arms around his waist. Then they arose and went to their corners. The hurricane of hisses again swept through the Garden. Mr. Chambers tried to begin the delivery of another speech, but his voice was lost in the tempest. Only one voice could be heard there, and that was possessed by the veteran orator Whittaker. He demanded order for "one moment, gentlemen." Then he said the Demon and the Englishman had agreed to call the match a draw. The orator did not attempt to continue his address. The groans and hisses might have been heard blocks away.

ITEMS.

DODGE & SINCLAIR.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The liabilities of Dodge & Sinclair, india-rubber goods, are $155,478; nominal assets, $167,160; actual assets, $44,250.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The Chamber of Commerce after a long discussion referred to a committee to consider and report steps necessary for a restoration of American shipping.

THE PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

The new National Petroleum Exchange was opened today. Five hundred seats were sold.

THE WILL OF JEROME J. COLLINS,

Meteorologist of the Jeannette expedition, was filed today. He gives all his property to his mother.

SNOW.

There was a slight fall of snow this morning.

The Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Rooms 63 and 64 Tribune Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.

GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit new Court-House. Joseph Murphy in "Kerry Gow."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Carrie Swain in "Mat, the Romp."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. "The New Magdalen."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. The McCaull Opera Comique Company in "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Nilos, Evans, Bryant, and Hoey in "The Book Agent."

SOCIETY NOTICES.

APOLLO COMMANDERY NO. 1 KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—Stated conclave this Tuesday evening at 7:30. Important business and installation of officers. By order of the Eminent Commander.
SAMUEL M. HENDERSON, Recorder.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1882.

BISMARCK is reported to be suffering from a severe attack of neuralgia.

FOR the Lake region, increasing cloudiness, followed by light snow, with slightly warmer winds.

THE Rev. Francis Close, Dean of Carlisle, and one of the dignitaries of the English Church, died yesterday.

FIVE hours of committee work yesterday were devoted to the report of the Tariff Commission, with the result of disposing of but five pages of that bulky document.

IN response to the continual pressure of the whisky men, Senator Sherman yesterday introduced a bill providing for the extension of the bonded period two years, and announced that he would press it through to a definit issue.

THE steamship Wisconsin and the bark Ella collided in midocean last Wednesday. The bark was badly injured, but by the prompt action of the steamship officers and crew the vessel was repaired and went on its course. No lives were lost.

AT the meeting of the City Council last evening the project of raising a revenue from the lands on the Lake-Front was pushed through, an order being passed exacting an annual rent of $10,000 from the managers of the Exposition Building.

NEWS travels slowly in China, and the information has just reached this country of extensive fires in Canton and Foo Choo in the early part of November, whereby over 1,000 houses were destroyed and immense losses suffered, added to which was a serious loss of life.

THE Army Appropriation bill, which will be reported today, makes a reduction as compared with last year of $1,600,000, and contains some provisions which will doubtless secure if the active opposition of all those officers who are comfortably pensioned off in soft situations.

THE Supreme Court of the United States yesterday made an emphatic and gratifying decision on the subject of political assessments. It upheld the recent prosecution of Gen. Curtis in New York, affirming in unmistakable terms the constitutionality of the statute under which he was convicted. Justice Bradley, in a dissenting opinion, declared that Congress had no right to interfere with the inalienable right of the citizen to be imposed upon if he saw fit to submit to it.

MR. PARNELL made some important statements in Parliament yesterday which have a direct bearing on the attitude of the Irish members. He expressed the opinion that there had been already saved upwards of £3,000,000 in arrears of rent, and further announced his intention of opposing any proposition to encourage the Irish to emigrate to America unless they were given a bonus which would enable them to land on this side of the water with enough funds to keep them from becoming a burden upon the community.

IN the House yesterday, action was taken which would seem to indicate that the professional legislators have really become frightened at the general demand of the people for a strictly business session. A proposition to adjourn over the holidays was voted down. The debate was so extended that no opportunity was offered to suspend the rules—a state of affairs which has not come about since the new rules were adopted. Numerous speeches were made, going to show that the people in all parts of the country demand immediate and effective action on all questions affecting their business interests. In view of this feeling, a resolution was adopted imposing a fine of $50 for each day's absence during the holidays, but there are doubts expressed as to the sincerity of this action.

WITH the opening session of Congress the activity over the prosecution of the star-route ariels has been renewed. Col. Bliss, the senior counsel for the Government, has some important statements to make. He says he had not time to prosecute the cases against Sanderson, Saulsbury, and others, inasmuch as he took up the different cases just as he found them. Before it was generally known that the second jury had refused to indict them, he had made arrangements for an arbitration to cover the cases of Saulsbury, Parker, and others. The proposition for an arbitration was accepted. It was specially agreed that this arbitration should not be a bar to any criminal proceedings, and it was also understood that the Saulsburys were to be made responsible for all their dummies, who were put forward as nominal contractors, so that the Government will be able to collect any money found due, whoever the defendant may be. The arbitrators will begin work immediately. On the other hand, ex-Senator Dorsey is unusually active in his publication of letters from prominent men, including Mr. Garfield, hoping thereby to blind the eyes of the public to the real issues at stake. The intention seems to be to place these letters in the hands of the jury, who live at home, in the belief that the fact of Dorsey's having enjoyed the confidence of the martyred President in a political campaign will outweigh the evidence which shows him to have been utterly unworthy of that confidence. In furtherance of this object, and to assist in the creation of a false public sentiment in his favor, Dorsey deliberately causes it to be announced that he has thousands of letters from public men, duly filed and indexed, ready for production whenever any prominent personage dares to lift his voice against the ex-Senator.

DR. THOMAS' sermon delivered on Sunday last to prove that endless torment for deeds done in the body or thoughts of the mind is neither a doctrine of the Old or the New Testaments nor of orthodox Christianity will be admitted by those who differ with him to be a great effort, worthy alike of his fame as a learned divine and of his character as a tender-hearted Christian. Dr. Thomas quotes Col. Ingersoll as having said: "If Christianity or orthodox Christianity teaches what he [Thomas] says it teaches, he [Ingersoll] has never another word to say against it." In conclusion the reverend Doctor expresses the opinion that "Col. Ingersoll will feel in honor bound to disprove my [his] facts and reasonings, or else have never another word to say against Christianity." It is far more probable, we think, that Col. Ingersoll will retort courteously, but firmly and conclusively, so far as the logic of the case is concerned, that Dr. Thomas, having been expelled from the ministry and communion of the Methodist Church as a heretic expressly for holding and teaching the views of his Sunday sermon on the subject of everlasting punishment, is not authorized to speak for the church any more than he (Mr. Ingersoll) is, and that the church has the right at least to expound its own dogmas—to say what is and what is not orthodox Christianity. Col. Ingersoll may also call Dr. Thomas' attention to a sermon of Dr. Hatfield published side by side with his (Thomas') sermon, in which the resurrection dogma of the church is expounded as meaning faith in a literal "rerising of the body destroyed by death—a revivification of the body and its reunion with the soul with which it had previously been united."

IS GOV. CULLOM ELIGIBLE TO THE SENATE?

There is just now an effort making to show that Gov. Cullom is not eligible to the office of Senator of the United States from Illinois. This objection revives, so far as the Governor is concerned, an old question which was determined generations ago, and the decision then made has been affirmed repeatedly since then, and ought be regarded now as finally settled.

The Constitution of Illinois, adopted in 1848, provided that "the Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts shall not be eligible to any other office of public trust or profit in this State or the United States during the term for which they are elected, nor for one year thereafter. All votes for either of them for any elective office (except that of Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Court) given by the General Assembly or the people shall be void."

In 1855 Judge Lyman Trumbull was elected by the Legislature to the Senate of the United States, he having been previously a Judge of the Supreme Court, the term for which he had been elected not having expired at the time of his election to the United States Senate. An attempt was made to invalidate his election on the ground that the votes given for him by the General Assembly were made void by the Constitution of the State of Illinois. This objection was overruled by the Senate (as like objections had been previously overruled) on the ground that the qualifications of Senators and Representatives in Congress were prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and that it was not in the power of any State by law or Constitution to add to, take from, or otherwise change or alter the same. There being nothing in the Constitution of the United States disqualifying Judge Trumbull to sit in the National Senate, nothing in the Constitution of Illinois could do so. Substantially, that judgment has been affirmed a score of times since 1855.

In the Constitution of Illinois of 1870, the special prohibition of judicial officers was omitted and the State provided as follows against State officers being elected to other offices:

> Neither the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Auditor of Public Accounts, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, nor Attorney-General shall be eligible to any other office during the period for which he shall have been elected.—*Sec. 5, Art. V.*

The Governor, as well as the members of the Legislature, have all taken oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Illinois. It is now claimed that the Governor, having taken an oath to support the Constitution of the State of Illinois, cannot accept the office of Senator of the United States without violating that part of the State Constitution which declares him ineligible to any other office during the term for which he had been elected Governor. It is also claimed that no member of the General Assembly can vote to elect Gov. Cullom to the United States Senate without violating the State Constitution, which declares the Governor to be ineligible to any other office than that which he now holds. An appeal is therefore made to the conscience of the Governor not to accept the office if elected, and to the "conscience" of the members of the General Assembly not, by electing him, to violate the State Constitution which they have sworn to support.

Under this same alleged constitutional prohibition Gov. Oglesby was elected to the United States Senate in 1873 while acting as Governor, the Legislature holding that the inhibition had reference only to State offices, and that Illinois had no sovereign power to override the Federal Constitution or dictate to the United States Senate the qualification of its members.

Gov. Cullom or Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton being eligible under the Federal Constitution to a Federal office is not likely to be troubled by any conscientious scruples as to accepting the Senatorship if elected.

The members of the Legislature are not likely to be troubled about violating the State Constitution in voting for a person for a Federal office to which he is clearly and confessedly eligible under the Federal Constitution.

The Constitution of Illinois cannot make the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor ineligible to the office of Senator of the United States. The prohibition is a State provision intended for the government of the State of Illinois, and applies exclusively to State offices. The State officers named are made ineligible during their terms to "any other office" under the Constitution, not of the United States, but the Constitution of the State of Illinois. The State of Illinois, having no power to qualify or disqualify any person for office in Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, or under the United States, did not do so not try to do so under the Constitution of 1870.

THE ADMISSION OF DAKOTA.

The Democratic opposition to the admission of Dakota, or the southern half of it, as a State, is purely partisan and as purely malignant. They have urged no reason against it which is not false or puerile on its face, and the real objection they have to it is the fear that it will cast a Republican vote and strengthen the Republican party in Congress.

The southern half of Dakota is entitled to admission as a State upon every rule under the enabling act which governs admission. It has an area of 75,000 square miles, nearly as much as Illinois and Indiana. It has a population of over 290,000, and next year will have over 300,000. It cast at the last election 30,000 votes in round numbers. It is rapidly filling up and growing in wealth. The Indians have recently been removed from the vast tract included in the old Sioux Reservation, and white people from the North will soon occupy that rich territory in large numbers. Its population is already larger than that of many States when they were admitted, and it is increasing in a manner unprecedented in the history of this country. The Land Office can hardly accommodate applicants, and emigrants from abroad are returning their faces in its direction by hundreds and thousands. It already has more population than Nevada, Florida, Vermont, New Hampshire, or Delaware, and next year it will have more than Rhode Island.

The only reason that the Democrats urge against the admission is that the southern half of the State has not sufficient population. This can be easily ascertained. Let them so amend the enabling act that a census can be taken next July. If it shall then be found that the population is sufficient on the ratio of representation to entitle it to a Representative let it be admitted, and if it is not, then let it stay out and wait another year. If it have such a population there is no reason for keeping it out. Its people are law-abiding; they are loyal to the Government; they have no institutions which are incompatible with republicanism; they are desirous of coming in, and have made application. But, say the Democrats, Dakota shall not come in unless New Mexico, Montana, and Washington Territory come in. Well, if these three Territories are desirous of coming in, and if they have the requisit population under the enabling act, let them come in. There is no reason why they should not. But this is not the real reason of their hostility. They fear the political consequences. They are afraid that Dakota may send two Republican Senators to Congress and that the new State may be Republican. Such a position as this they cannot afford to take. It will react upon them in a manner they will regret, and it will place them before the country in an attitude of partisan meanness more contemptible than any they have yet occupied.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The public inclination has been to approve the general result of the Tariff Commission's work under the impression that it leads up to a material reduction in the rate of duties and simplification of the entire tariff system. This impression was gained from the promises made in the report. As the schedule comes to be analyzed in detail serious doubts are expressed as to the realization of public expectation. It is only experts, of course, who can test the effects of the various changes proposed, but unless the aggregate result shall provide a reduction of at least 15 per cent on the average, fairly and equitably distributed, there will be ground for charging the commission with deception. The several items of the bill as they come up for consideration before the Ways and Means Committee are severely criticised. J. S. Moore, the "Parsee Merchant," who is certainly one of the best informed men in the country on tariff subjects, characterizes the bill submitted by the commission as a "bill of abominations," and says that it is "full of tricks and snags." To the extent that this is true, it is the plain duty of the Ways and Means Committee to make the measure conform to the public expectations which were raised by the commission's assurances. If a bill be reported to Congress which shall aim at the maintenance of the full measure of protection under somewhat different terms and conditions, then either such a bill will not pass at all, or, if it shall be passed, it will reflect upon the Republican majority responsible for it. The country does not demand a radical and sweeping measure at this time, but it expects that a decided step shall be taken in the direction of revenue reform, and anything short of this will be a disappointment, and will lead to popular resentment.

One or two items may be particularized in order to illustrate some of the defects in the schedule. A promise was held out that all compound duties should be abandoned. But an important exception has been made in wool. Not only is it proposed to retain compound duties, but confusion is to be worse confounded by making the amount of duty and extent of protection uncertain by figuring in the cost of inland transportation, commissions, and profit of middlemen. That is certainly a gratuitous abomination. Moreover, it is said that the reduction made in the *ad-valorem* rate has been more than offset by the addition to the specific duty, and that the net result will be to increase largely the duty on wools instead of reducing it. In the metal schedule it is proposed to tinker the duties in a number of different classifications, fixing six-tenths, seven-tenths, eight-tenths of 1 cent, then 1 cent, then 1¼ cents, 2 cents, and so on, per pound for various descriptions of iron and steel. If it be the honest purpose to reduce the duties and simplify the system, it would be infinitly better to fix a uniform *ad valorem* rate, say 33 or 35 per cent for the entire line of iron and steel goods. Even 40 per cent *ad valorem* could be better endured than the confusion of details which is proposed.

There is one point about this tariff revision which Congress must keep well in mind. A reduction of at least 15 per cent in the average of duties at this time will be merely the tardy redemption of a promise made more than eighteen years ago. It was in 1864 that the present tariff was adopted; the changes which have been made since that time have not abated materially the exactions of the system. The necessities of the War required that provisions be made for additional revenue. Money was raised partly by the issue of bonds, partly by levying internal taxes, and partly by increasing the tariff duties. Pretty much everything within reach was taxed. Pig-iron paid $8 a ton, railroad iron $8, sugar two cents a pound, salt six cents per 100 pounds; there was a general tax of 5 per cent on manufactures, which, in some cases, was in addition to the tax paid on the raw material; gross receipts, corporations, and incomes were taxed heavily. It was estimated that the internal taxes thus assessed on account of the War ranged from 8 to 15 per cent on finished products of all kinds. The manufacturers demanded some indemnity for the burdens thus put upon them, and it was upon this pretext that the duties were raised sufficiently to fully compensate the manufacturers for the excise taxes they were required to pay. But there was an understanding that when the internal taxes were taken off the excess of duties should also be repealed. This understanding was never carried out. The internal taxes on manufactures, gross receipts, and incomes were repealed years ago, but the increased duties have for the most part been permitted to stand. It, then, there should be a general reduction of 15 per cent in the tariff duties the manufacturers would still enjoy as much protection as they did under the Morrill tariff of 1861, and the reduction would represent simply the abatement of war taxes in the tariff on a plane with the abatement in the internal-revenue system. During several years the manufacturers have paid no tax on account of the War, but the people have been compelled to pay them excessive bounties as a compensation for the taxes they have *not* paid. The excess of tariff exactions has been maintained and collected under false pretenses and fraudulent conditions; a reduction of at least 15 per cent may be made and the manufacturers will continue to enjoy all the protection they asked in 1861, when American industry was certainly a more infantile institution than it is now.

Whatever the merits or defects of the Tariff Commission's schedule may be found to be upon close examination in detail, the Republicans in Congress must act fairly upon the promise contained in the commission's report—viz.: That there shall be a general reduction of 15 per cent. Any measure that shall fall short of this promise will give the Democrats a very decided party advantage. In the first place, the Democrats are in a position in the present Congress to assist in the passage of a defective and unsatisfactory bill, and at the same time hold the Republicans responsible for the measure. In the next place, the adoption of a tariff bill by the present Congress after the whole subject had been canvassed by a special commission will relieve the Democrats from the obligation of reviving the question in the next Congress, and they will thus be able to avoid an ugly issue which might embarrass them very much if forced upon them just previous to the next Presidential campaign. If the Republicans would not play into the hands of the Democrats they must proceed with this tariff business in perfect good faith. Unless they pass a measure which shall realize the 15 per cent reduction which has been promised, and the simplification and fair-dealing of the system, it will be better for them to pass no bill at all and leave the work of revenue reform to the Democratic majority in the next Congress.

HUBBELL'S CHARGES AGAINST BELL.

In July last charges of crookedness were preferred against Customs-Collector D. V. Bell, of Detroit, Mich. It was charged that he was in the employ of railway companies doing business in his district. Special-Agent Barllett was detailed by the Treasury Department to investigate the subject, and he now states that he found the charges to be "false in every particular," and so reported to the department. He further says he "knows that Mr. Hubbell read the report soon after it was filed." He adds: "This is why I am amazed at the statements made by him to the correspondent in Wasnington this week." These "statements" consist of a repetition of the charges by Mr. Hubbell and his procurement of their embodiment in a set of resolutions prepared by Mr. Dunnell, of the Ways and Means Committee, and adopted by the House, ordering an investigation. Our dispatches of Sunday state that Mr. Hubbell says that "Mr. Bell cannot possibly deny the charges against him." But Mr. Bell does deny them in the most emphatic and unequivocal manner in the following language:

> I do not now receive nor did I ever receive one dollar from any railroads as compensation for services rendered, or to be rendered, directly or indirectly, in person or by any representative official or private.
>
> The statement of Mr. Hubbell to the press that I receive a salary—"so much per year or per month"—from these corporations while at the same time acting as Collector is maliciously false and without the slightest foundation in fact.

Mr. E. W. Meddaugh, counsel for two of the railway companies referred to, says in an open letter:

> My knowledge of the business connection of these companies with the Customs Department, both at Port Huron and Detroit, enables me to state positively, as it affords me great pleasure to do, that there is not a *scintilla* of truth in the charge above formulated by Mr. Hubbell against Mr. Bell.
>
> When a good citizen, whether in office or in private life, is publicly libeled, the silence of his fellows is an offense against public morals and personal character.

The Detroit *Free Press* says on the subject:

> The facts which we lay before our readers this morning, including the communication from the counsel of the Grand Trunk Railway, show that Hubbell committed a serious offense in his attack on Collector Bell, of this city. The charge made was one which never should have been made without the accompaniment of conclusive proof of its truth. The facts show that Hubbell had conclusive proof of its falsity.
>
> It is scarcely necessary to say that in this community, where Mr. Bell is known, the unsupported charge of Jay Hubbell had no weight. While the Collector is recognized here as the official head of the custom-house "ring," and justly held responsible for such workings of the "machine" as the people have just condemned so emphatically, he has borne hitherto in his personal and official capacity an untarnished name. Of such a name no man can be deprived without something more than the word of Jay Hubbell. By the facts we publish Mr. Hubbell stands arraigned for a grave offense, not only against decency, but against the law. If he has any defense he should not waste a moment in making it. That is at present a good deal more important to him than defeating Ferry.

The *Free Press* states further that Special-Agent Bartlett has been "twenty-two years continuously in the service," that he is "recognized by the Treasury Department as one of its most efficient and trustworthy officers," and that the parties making the original charges in July last "particularly requested that this agent should investigate them, they agreeing voluntarily to abide by his report." Mr. Bell says "he is voluntarily advised by eminent counsel that Mr. Hubbell's assault is a criminal libel which ought to be prosecuted vigorously," and says he has "their advice under consideration." Of course it is all part of the Senatorial contest.

THE TAX ON FOREIGN BOOKS.

A dispatch from Philadelphia reads as follows:

> At a meeting of the Book Trade Association of Philadelphia to protest against certain provisions in the proposed Tariff bill, resolutions were adopted protesting against the enactment of the provision which proposes to reduce the duty on books from 25 to 15 per cent, and enables any one who is not a dealer to import books free of duty, and admits free of duty all books and periodicals over ten years old, as unjust and prejudicial to American industries. The resolutions also protest against the reduction of duties on printing papers from 20 to 15 per cent and placing wood pulp on the free list, and appeal from the "Tariff bill" as a whole. A committee was appointed to advance the interests of the association before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress.

There is an extreme probability that the Ways and Means Committee will pay more attention to the selfishly-interested Philadelphia book-publishers and book-sellers than to the recommendations of the Tariff Commission or the public good. Philadelphia has two representatives on the Ways and Means Committee, and Pittsburg has a third, through whom the voice of Pennsylvania may be sufficiently expressed on this important subject. There is also another member—Russell of Massachusetts—who is largely interested in the manufacture of paper from wood-pulp, and he will hardly be expected to listen to appeals against the reduction of the duty on his own products with judicial impartiality. We expect, therefore, to see the Philadelphia extortionists treated with great deference by the Ways and Means Committee and their powerful arguments to carry an amount of influence, with that body which they would have with no tribunal which was free from the suspicion of corrupt bias.

But persons who have not been retained to look at acts of tariff extortion and confiscation through the spectacles of the protected interests will not be deceived by the clamor of the Philadelphia Book Trade Association. It is an amazing thing that any association of men bearing a reputation for ordinary honesty should have the impudence to demand a continuance of the protection which the book-publishers now enjoy. They have the advantage, first, of pilfering foreign books in disregard of the copyright; second of printing them in a cheap form for immediate circulation; and, third, of nearness to the greatest book-reading constituency on the habitable globe. But they are not content with all these. They insist that foreign books shall be taxed 25 per cent and practically excluded from the American market. This exclusion applies to books which American publishers do not desire to reprint as well as to those which they have stolen or intend to steal from foreign authors. It applies to scientific books and to text-books, which are the *tools* of the scholar and the student. It is a most oppressive burden on the higher forms of education in this country and is imposed upon a class of men who in many—perhaps in most—cases can ill-afford to sustain it.

The Tariff Commission did not go nearly far enough. It should have provided that all foreign books one year after publication should be admitted free of duty. One year would be enough for the American publishers to plunder the fields of foreign literature. Then the whole world should be free to send books to instruct and amuse the American reading public. The tax on foreign books is odious and offensive to every American instinct, and the publishers who demand that it shall be continued in their selfish interest are seeking to perpetuate a form of intellectual slavery which in this country will not be much longer tolerated. There can be no honest pretense that the revenue arising from this tax is longer needed for the support of the Government. It brings in but $600,000 annually. Not being needed for revenue, it is not needed for any justifiable purpose. It ought to be abolished under the limitations as to time already indicated.

THE BOSSES NOT ALL DEAD YET.

The enthusiasm of the people over the result of the November elections effervesced into the universal exclamation that the "bosses were dead." But as time wears away it appears that the bosses are no exception to the law of the many-lived vitality of hydras. There is a pretty vigorous spark of life in the Gorham-Dorsey clique of the Republican National Committee, which has kept it, for definit purposes, from obeying the instructions of the last Republican National Convention to report within a year a plan by which the next convention may be organized on the basis of district representation.

Recent political events in New York reveal another phase of the persistence of the old leaders in the old methods. The vote of November was a vote to ostracise them, but they won't be ostracised. The famous or infamous Republican district associations of New York City held primary meetings last Tuesday to elect officers, and, what is much more important, to choose the members of the Republican Central Committee. This body will have a powerful, probably a predominant, influence in the policy and management of the Republican party in New York State. This may easily make it the pivotal point of the National organization of the party, as it has been before. This important body was elected by a total of only 8,000 votes, although the Republicans of New York City, whom it is supposed to represent, number upwards of 80,000.

The anti-machine or majority Republicans ventured to make a contest with the machine in three wards, but were ignominiously whipped. The officers of the primaries all belonged to the ring. Democrats were allowed to vote. Repeaters were not discouraged, if they were on the right side. An attempt was made to evict a challenger, who was on the "wrong" side. No attention whatever was paid to challenges. In one primary the district boss led the rounds of laughter which rose at the inexpressible humor of the spectacle of the inspectors playing the part of deaf mutes, while the anti-machinists challenged voter after voter. A glass ballot-box was offered, but refused in favor of a wooden one of the "regular" kind. When the result was announced, and a protest was offered on the ground of fraud, it was not even received.

Naturally, the majority Republicans are exceedingly indignant at the means used to perpetuate the domination of the ring Republicans, who are in every sense misrepresentatives of the party. Some very thorough and painful work will have to be done before the party suffrage can be regained by its members. Eight of the reelected Presidents hold office under the City Government, two are Federal officeholders, one is a Harbormaster, and one has charge of the Castle-Garden emigrant express business. To get offices is what these men are in politics for. They care nothing about the Republican party except as a means to that end. Their avowed policy of contracting the size of the Republican district associations, whose members alone have a party vote, is perfectly intelligible. The smaller these are the greater will be the proportion of offices to be divided. As long as the majority Republicans on the outside continue to vote like sheep for the tickets these insiders put up, it will be the policy of the machine to narrow more and more the inside ring. These men exist by "trading" with the opposit party for the city offices, and by appropriating for themselves all the emoluments of their own party.

The remedy for this scandalous state of affairs lies in one of two alternatives. Either the outside 75,000 Republicans must stop voting for the "regular" party nominations, or else they must organiza on the ground that they are the party and the present organization is only a ring. The latter is the true course. Such a spontaneous reorganization of the party, under the leadership of independent and reputable Republicans, would be irresistible. The New York Republicans should have taken this decisive step long ago. They should take it now without more delay. Let them lay down a broad plan for new enrollment, in which all Republicans shall have an equal voice in the primary meeting. Let the new organization send its delegates to the State Convention to demand as the representatives of 75,000 Republicans the seats now usurped by the delegates of 5,000 pseudo Republicans. The convention would understand perfectly well that to exclude these delegates would be to throw away the 75,000 votes behind them. The Republicans of New York have this reform in their own hands. They are the party. Republican journals like the *Post* and *Times* should have led their constituency to this practical course long ago. They have contented themselves too long with mere denunciation of the bosses.

AN American resident of Honolulu, who has long been in business there, in a private letter to a friend gives a rather discouraging account of commercial and political affairs in the Sandwich Islands. "The King," he writes, "seems to have been dazzled by his reception by the crowned heads of Europe and now only thinks of making a figure in the world, regardless of the cost to the taxpayers. He has put in office a Ministry of no character, which the whole moneyed interest of the islands cannot but oppose. The revenues are being scattered broadcast. The King is very unpopular with the natives, who generally favor Queen Emma, widow of Kamehameha IV. The Americans have the largest interests here, and have opposed Emma on account of her leanings toward England; but, as the King now seems to be opposed to American interests, the foreigners may hold off and let Emma and her friends take charge of affairs. If affairs are not soon got into shape, and the treaty of reciprocity is not renewed, business will be in a bad way, and we may find ourselves an English colony. If the United States Government abrogates the treaty of reciprocity with these islands, a move will at once be made for a similar treaty with England (to admit Hawaiian sugars into British Columbia, Australia, and Canada free of duty), and this plan is preferred by many of the King's friends."

POLITICAL lightning-rods are in demand in Michigan this year. Every member of the National House of Representatives from that State wants one. A Washington dispatch says: "The Michigan delegation apparently takes little interest in the Ferry-Hubbell fight." "They are very reticent," the dispatch adds. Of course they are reticent; they haven't time to talk; they are busy "rigging" lightning-rods. They are all dark horses. A singular feature of the situation is the undoubted fact that the question is not whether Ferry or Hubbell shall be returned, but whether any one can be found to defeat Ferry. If the question were emphatically Ferry or Hubbell there would be no doubt of the choiceof Ferry. There wouldn't be any reticence at all on the part of the Michigan delegation. Hubbell says in effect: "I hate Senator Ferry. I offer myself to his enemies to be used as a club to beat out his political brains. Gentlemen of the Michigan delegation, keep still and I'll trundle a political orange in your direction. Put out your lightning-rods. If I win it is not for myself, but for you. The electric current is bound to strike somewhere. It is only through my animosity towards Ferry that you can become dark horses, and the more reticent you are the darker you'll become." Another curious feature of the situation is the fact that Hubbell denounces Ferry as a boss and an office broker. The great chief of the political assessment bureau declares that Ferry is unworthy longer to represent the State of Michigan because he bulldozes officeholders! He defends the boss system and the political assessment system, but denounces Ferry for resorting to them! The contest is full of curious features. Among others the Hon. James F. Joy is a candidate. In that connection it is not stated that Mr. Joy's speech placing Blaine in nomination before the Republican Convention of 1880 for President is being circulated as a campaign document. That speech created a sensation—a painful sensation in the minds of the friends of the man in whose support it was delivered. It presented a rather striking contrast to that of Bob Ingersoll delivered on a similar occasion in 1876. The hammer fell on Joy's speech, but the speech was heavier than the hammer, and Frye was forced to come to the rescue with his figure of the storm-tossed ship with Blaine at the helm bringing her into port over the foaming waves. Michigan has several excellent Representatives in Congress who would doubtless make good Senators, but it will probably occur to the Legislature that Mr. Ferry's long experience in the Senate is of great value to the State, and hence that good reasons should be given for his defeat. Prominent among the reasons for his reelection is the probability of his selection as presiding officer of the Senate in the event of his return, thus placing him in the line of its Presidential succession. It is by no means certain, of course, that the choice will fall upon Senator Ferry, but it is quite certain that it would not fall upon any other man that Michigan might return. This consideration will doubtless have weight in the approaching contest in the Legislature.

MONTANA TERRITORY, through the heart of which from east to west the great Northern Pacific Railroad is nearly completed, is rapidly approximating to population sufficient to entitle it to admission into the Union. The Helena (M. T.) *Herald* has the following on the subject: "The vote by counties of Montana at the November election, 1882, as returned by the several canvassing boards, is stated below:

Beaverhead	1,103
Custer	2,800
Choteau	967
Deer Lodge	1,659
Dawson	641
Gallatin	3,329
Jefferson	1,530
Lewis and Clarke	2,502
Madison	1,279
Meagher	1,965
Missoula	3,129
Silver Bow	6,505
Total	23,312

"The total vote cast in 1880 was a few over 14,000, and the population, according to the census taken that year, was 40,000 in round numbers. The total vote this year foots up 23,312, so that if 14,000 voters in 1880 represented 40,000 population, 23,312 voters in 1882 would represent a population of 66,600. This properly would only represent the population in May last, six months before the election, for voters conforming to the law have to reside in the Territory six months before election to enable them to exercise the elective franchise. To reach an estimate, therefore, of Montana's present population we must include those who have come with their families to the Territory since the 7th of May last. The increase would be moderate if placed at 10,000, so our present population is undoubtedly more than 75,000, or an increase in two years of 26,000 people."

SOME of Mr. Gladstone's sweetest triumphs have been won in finance. Next to his studies of Homer he admires his expositions of the budget, and he has been very loath to part with the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. Time, however, is something of an arithmetician, too; the sum of Mr. Gladstone's political life has been added up, and he has had to give way to Mr. Childers. Mr. Childers is already familiar to American playgoers. He is the original of that eccentric statesman, Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B. Having made money in Australian gold fields Mr. Gladstone thought him just the man to be First Lord of the Admiralty. Having, moreover, like Lesbia, a beaming eye and an eminently pacific address, Mr. Gladstone afterward thought him just the man to be Secretary of State for War. Being, in the third place, the director of several financial companies, Mr. Gladstone now thinks him just the man to be Chancellor of the Exchequer. Thus are Liberal Ministers made.—*New York Herald.*

A CURIOUS will was presented at the Register's office in Westchester, Pa., a few days ago. The document, of which the following is an exact copy, seems to indicate that the testator had nothing except his daughter to bequeath:

> Sept. 16, 1882, Coleraine Township, Lancaster County, Penn.—Know all men by these presents that I, Morris E. Jones, do hereby give and bequeath unto Mary E. Whiteside my Daughter, Della Jones, to have and to hold, and in clothe and to keep as her own child, and to do for and with her as she thinks best until she becomes of full age. This is my last will and testament, and I desire the same to be recorded as such. Witness my hand and seal this 16th day of September, 1882. MORRIS E. JONES.
>
> Witness Present, Milton Keech.

The Register refused to probate the will, on the ground that he could not make an appraisement, nor grant letters of administration or testament. The legatee has appealed, and argument will soon be heard in the Orphans' Court.

SAN FRANCISCO is troubled in mind about the condition of its local government. The Board of Trade, which is composed of 230 mercantile firms representing 1,000 individual members, has presented a letter to the Board of Freeholders expressing its indignation at the method, or lack of method, with which the local government is conducted. A new charter for the city is under construction, which the Board of Trade suggests should be modeled after that of Brooklyn and St. Louis; or in other words that power should be concentrated in the hands of the Mayor of the city, who should have unchecked authority to appoint subordinates.

THE amount of construction work on the Northern Pacific Railroad for the year 1882 is stated by Vice-President Oakes as follows: Three hundred and twenty miles finished in the Yellowstone Valley, twenty-five on the Wisconsin Division, and 125 up the Valley of the Clark's Fork of the Columbia in Idaho and Montana, making in all 470 miles. In addition there have been 200 miles graded. The gap between the two ends of track in Montana is now so small, nearly all being in the old settled portion of the Territory between Bozeman and Missoula, where the gold mines attracted a considerable population as early as 1862. The present end of track on the road building west is at Livingston, a new town at the head of the Yellowstone Valley. The total mileage of finished main line now operated by the company is 1,548. So far advanced is the work on the unconnected section that the opening of the entire line to the Pacific coast is regarded as certain to take place next summer.

THE Chicago *News* publishes the following concerning its rival, the *Herald*, with tearful eyes and well-feigned sorrowful sympathy:

> Very few people have any clear idea of the immense labor and expense involved in the work of founding a metropolitan daily. In the case of the Chicago *Herald*, now on hearing before our courts, throws a flood of light on the subject. It seems from the evidence of Mr. Scott, business manager of the concern, that the task is a hopeless one. The first copy of the *Herald* was issued about June 1, 1881. The paper has, therefore, been running eighteen months. During that time, as shown by Mr. Scott's testimony, the business consumed all of its receipts—amount not given—and the following additional amounts:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | From sales of stock, about | $ 15,000 |
> | From Woolsenny, loan | 20,000 |
> | From Hatch, mortgage | 10,000 |
> | From Hatch, loan | 10,000 |
> | From floating debt | 21,284 |
> | | 7,000 |
> | Total | $103,284 |
>
> This makes an average deficit of $7,500 a month, or over $1,800 a week.

ACCORDING to a comprehensive statistical return lately published in Germany, there are in Europe ninety-two cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, out of which four capitals show over a million population, as follows: London, 3,832,440; Paris, 2,225,910; Berlin, 1,122,330; Vienna, 1,103,110. Out of the ninety-two cities and towns referred to England claims 26, Germany 15, Italy 11, France 10, and Russia 5. The others are divided among the smaller States. There were in the United States in 1880 twenty cities having 100,000 inhabitants and upward.

AN English medical journal does not agree with those who would do away altogether with tobacco instead of making temperate use of it. The writer says: "We live in times in which the custom is to denounce as deleterious everything which happens to be pleasant. Man could probably live without tobacco as he formerly did without clothes; but the fact that both these luxuries are in the nature of comforts should not necessarily spur us into action against either of them."

OF Sunday legislation the *Church Standard* says: "We doubt the expediency of the church interfering in any manner with the State as to legislation, no matter what good deeds may thus be sought to be secured. We have no sympathy with even the simplest and mildest form of legislation that seeks to make men respect an ordinance of the Christian church."—*Church Union.*

THE Springfield (Ill.) *Register* says: "THE CHICA

FOREIGN.

Eight Hundred Houses Burned in Canton, China, and 200 in Foo Choo.

Main Points of Parnell's Speech at Cork Sunday—The Progress of Ireland.

Russia's Attitude Alarming Germany—Consultation of Doctors at Gambetta's Bedside.

A Collision at Sea—Nine Persons Burned to Death at Le Puy, France.

Thirty Women Injured by an Explosion in a Carriage-Factory Near Paris.

CHINA.

EIGHT HUNDRED HOUSES BURNED IN CANTON.

Special Cable.

HONG KONG, Nov. 22.—A great fire raged in Canton Nov. 7 and 8. Eight hundred houses were destroyed, and many lives were lost, including several firemen, who were burned to death.

THE CITY OF CANTON,

where this fire occurred, is one of the greatest commercial centres of Asia. It is situated on the left bank of the Canton, or Pearl, River, and has upwards of 1,000,000 inhabitants. It is placed directly on the north bank of the river and extends back to the north and east to a range of hights. The city is inclosed by

A WALL OF BRICK,

and entered by twelve gates, the city being originally divided into two parts by still another wall, the divisions being known as the old and new towns.

THE STREETS OF THE CITY

are narrow and crooked, varying only from ten to sixteen feet, and averaging but eight feet. Each street is appropriated to one trade. The city is also intersected by canals, crossed by stone bridges. The houses are chiefly of brick, interspersed with stone, and wood. The more wealthy have rather elegant houses, built about a court. The middle-class inhabitants have no courts to their houses, while the poor are crowded in

WRETCHED MUD HOVELS,

along the canals and extending into the suburbs. A peculiar feature of the city is the large class of people who literally live and die on the water. For miles, above and below the city, the river is crowded with

RAFTS AND VESSELS

on which many poor people live. In the midst of the line of fire were 120 temples, a number of mosques, several hospitals, thirty colleges, and fourteen high schools. About 11,000 persons are occupied in silk weaving, and upwards of 60,000 in other manufactures, exclusive of 4,000 engaged in making stoves. The markets abound with various kinds of live stock and the supply of provisions of all kinds is abundant. Canton has a reputation of its own for

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATIONS,

and has been devastated again and again by terrific fires. One of the most disastrous of these was that of 1822, when many lives were lost and between 13,000 and 14,000 houses destroyed, including all of the European factories.

TWO HUNDRED HOUSES BURNED AT FOO CHOO.

Two fires occurred in Foo Choo Nov. 4 and 5, which consumed about 200 houses. Five lives were lost.

FOO CHOO, OR FOO-TCHEOU-FOU,

is one of the five open ports of China, and is the Capital of the Province of Fo-kien. It is pleasantly situated twenty-five miles from the mouth of the Nim River, surrounded by a beautiful amphitheatre of hills. It is a city of about 650,000 inhabitants, and is inclosed by a castellated wall, outside of which are suburbs quite as extensive as the city itself. A long bridge, erected on granite piers, crosses the river, and is

PARTLY COVERED WITH SHOPS.

The city is one of a high grade and has good shops and houses, with a main street for the residences of the public officials. The city has extensive interests and large commercial connections with other maritime provinces. The city is peculiar in its construction, and has many manufactories within its walls which were affected by the fire, including 500 ovens for baking porcelain and factories for the production of silk, cotton, and woolen goods.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LORD DERBY.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Obstacles have been raised to Lord Derby's appointment to the India office by reason of the views expressed in his speech at Manchester in relation to Egypt.

THE TIN-PLATE TRADE PARALYZED.

The liabilities of the six tin-plate firms which have failed during the last fortnight aggregate $4,500,000. The trade is completely paralyzed for the moment.

FIRE.

Sexton Hall, in Norwich, the seat of the Earl of Suffield, burned last night.

FLOATED.

The steamer Clandon, from New Orleans, before reported ashore, has been floated.

PARNELL'S SPEECH AT CORK.

Parnell, in his speech at Cork yesterday, said he would always oppose any attempt of the Government to land emigrants in a hapless and penniless condition on the shores of America. If, he said, England desires to promote the emigration of Irishmen, let them be placed on land in America, provided with houses and means to raise a crop the first year of their residence. He advocated reform for the thickly-settled districts by purchasing for the people vast tracts of grazing land in Ireland, which were peopled before the panic. There is no reason, he said, why they should not be peopled again. Parnell estimated that $3,000,000 of arrears of rent would be wiped out by the Arrears of Rent act. He believed that since the commencement of the agitation £5,000,000 reduction of rent had been obtained for the people. The Land Courts would, under the present system, take twenty-five years to settle the rents. Such a settlement could never go to the root of the question, which could only be settled by the establishment of a peasant proprietary. The claims of the laborers required immediate attention, which must be brought about by combination and organization. He intended to urge everybody to induce the tenant to borrow money from the Board of Works to improve their holdings and afford employment to laborers during the winter. Such borrowing would also have the effect of proving that the tenants ought not to have to pay the onerous increased rent for any part of improvements effected by the tenants. Thus the decision in the case of Adams vs. Dunsmuir would be smashed and pulverized.

JOHN CRUNDEN,

who sent the letter threatening the Prince of Wales and Gladstone, was committed for trial.

THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain trade of the last week, says: "The weather was unsuited to thrashing or field-work. The markets are well supplied. Native wheat is in bad condition. There is little inquiry, and the worst is almost unsaleable. Prices are generally 1 shilling lower. Foreign trade is small, and prices are with difficulty maintained. The demand has been restricted. Cargoes off coast are quiet, and the supply is limited. Red winters improved 6@9d. There have been six arrivals and five sales. The forward trade is very quiet; red winters are firmly held. Flour is depressed and sales are difficult at a reduction. Foreign flour is 6d cheaper. The demand for barley is slack, and prices were generally 1@2s lower. Foreign barley keeps falling. Oats are unchanged. Foreign is quieter. Maize declined 2s. Sales of English wheat the last week 48,888 quarters at 41s 6d per quarter, against 43,636 quarters at 44s 9d during the corresponding period of last year."

DEATH OF THE DEAN OF CARLISLE.

Francis Close, Dean of Carlisle, is dead. He was born in 1797, and was the son of the Rev. Henry Jackson Close, rector of Bentworth, in Hampshire. He was educated by private tutors, and entered as a commoner at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1816, graduating as B. A. in 1820. He was made curate of Church Lawford, near Rugby, in 1822. In 1824 he removed to Cheltenham, as curate to the Rev. Charles Jervis, and in 1826 he was presented with the living on the death of the incumbent. During his incumbency he caused to be erected no fewer than five public schools. In 1856 he succeeded to a much easier position, being appointed to the Deanery of Carlisle, which he held at the time of his death. He was the author of many widely-circulated pamphlets and sermons. By his efforts the new parish church for St. Mary's has been built and the ancient portion of the nave of the cathedral rebuilt. His name has become a prominent one in the list of dignitaries of the English church.

THE GREAT LAND CASE

of Winans vs. Mackenzie was dismissed, with costs to the plaintiff.

FAMINE IN DONEGAL.

DUBLIN, Dec. 18.—Famine prevails in Carrick, County Donegal. The people are living on Indian meal. Two thousand five hundred people are in danger of starvation.

MICHAEL FLYNN

was arraigned today for participation in the murder of the Huddys. He pleaded not guilty.

WESTGATE

was taken to the castle today and privately examined touching his confessed relation with the Phœnix Parks murders.

BIGGAR DENOUNCES THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Biggar, Member of Parliament, at the inauguration of a National club in Waterford, denounced the Lord-Lieutenant as a bloodthirsty English Peer, who hanged Hynes and Myles Joyce, although satisfied of their innocence, in order to gratify the English Whigs. Biggar's remarks were loudly cheered.

VESSEL AND CREW LOST.

GLASGOW, Dec. 18.—A vessel has been wrecked on the Kincardinshire coast and the crew lost.

PARNELL STILL AT CORK.

CORK, Dec. 18.—Parnell opened here today a branch of the Irish National League. He explained that the purpose of the league was not to serve the interests of any one class, but that its efforts will be devoted to national objects and the advancement of Irish people of every class.

AN APPEAL FROM IRELAND.

By Cable to New York Herald.

KILLYBEGS, Dec. 15, 1882.—*To the Editor of the New York Herald:* The distress is intensifying hourly here. The Government seems apathetic. It is with us a case of relief or death. Disease has already many victims. FATHER GALLAGHER.

Glen Columbkill.

GERMANY.

ALARM AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—Despite the visit of De Giers, the relations of Germany and Russia are very unsatisfactory.

GERMAN COMPLAINT OF RUSSIAN HOSTILITY.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The *North German Gazette*, in reply to an article in the St. Petersburg *Golos* regarding Germany's attitude in the Berlin Congress, says Germany did everything Russia requested, and would probably have supported further demands of Russia had the latter made them known officially. It was impossible for Germany to support more than Russia asked. The Russian attacks on the policy of Germany at that period were, therefore, unjust.

TAXES.

The bill providing for the remission of the four lowest grades of class tax was referred to a select committee.

THE EMPEROR.

A bulletin says the Emperor, who is confined to his room by a cold, slept tolerably well last night, and is considerably better.

BISMARCK SUFFERING.

Bismarck is suffering greatly from neuralgia. He was unable to fulfill his declared intention of defending the introduction of a license tax on spirits in the Lower House Saturday.

AN ELECTION IN THE CONQUERED PROVINCE —FRENCH COMMENT.

METZ, Dec. 18.—Antoine, a member of the Protest party, has been elected to the Reichstag. *La France* says Antoine's success is a new protest against Bismarck's attempt to Germanize Alsace-Lorraine.

COLLISION AT SEA.

THE STEAMSHIP WISCONSIN AND THE BARK ELLA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The Guion steamship Wisconsin, which arrived today, while at sea and bound for this port, last Wednesday collided with the bark Ella, of Portland. Capt. Rigby, of the Wisconsin, tells the following grafic story: "On Dec. 14, at 1 o'clock a. m., while in longitude 40 degrees 40 minutes, latitude 68 degrees 40 minutes, I observed a white light to the northeast. The night was very dark, and there was a long and heavy roll on the sea that made it necessary to keep the steamship traveling at a fair rate of speed to prevent her drifting. The white light I supposed to belong to a pilot boat, and immediately answered with a blue light, as I wished a pilot to come aboard. My signal was quickly answered by a flash light, which confirmed me in my supposition that the signaling was being answered by a pilot. We steamed up to the light, but when we were close enough to distinguish her hull we instantly recognized our mistake, saw that she was a large bark, and reversed our engines. The Wisconsin was steaming along at the rate of about thirteen knots an hour at the time, and her momentum was so great that she did not respond to the reversed machinery.

WITH A GREAT CRASH

the steamship's bow struck the bark on the starboard bow and crushed her side above the water-line. We put back and lowered a boat, with the intention of rendering the bark all the assistance we could. We then saw a jolly-boat, in which were five men, lowered from the bark and proceeding toward our ship. They brought all the oars that had been on board the bark, and, as we afterward ascertained, took the only available boat. They had deserted their companions, leaving them to drown. We took the five sailors aboard and then went to the bark for the remainder of the crew of thirteen men and the Captain. He told that his vessel was the bark Ella, of Portland, and had sailed fifty-eight days before from Buenos Ayres, for Boston, with a load of hides. She had experienced heavy weather the entire voyage.

WE WERE OBLIGED TO LAY TO

all of the 14th, as the sea was so heavy it was impossible to launch a boat. On the morning of the 15th, however, we got alongside and landed a boat's crew of the first and third officers, the boatswain and men, and pumped her out. We found two feet and a half of water in her well. We repaired her hull as well as we could with hides and planking, and made her comparatively water-tight. When we left her on the night of the 15th she was perfectly seaworthy, and her Captain and crew, after some persuasion, went on board. We took her in tow, with the intention of landing her at this port. On the morning of the 16th the connecting hawser parted, and the bark again went adrift. We spoke her and sent a boat to see if she wanted any more assistance, but her Captain said that he would proceed straight to his port. The Wisconsin was not injured. Her bow plates were slightly scraped, but beyond a scratching of the paint she was as sound as ever. It was an accident which would never have occurred had the Captain of the Ella had an average knowledge of the signaling system."

MADAGASCAR.

THE NATIVES HOSTILE.

DURBAN, Dec. 18.—The news from Madagascar is that the natives are becoming hostile towards the Europeans. An Englishman has been murdered.

AMERICA TO BE INVITED TO MAKE A REPRISAL.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Later advices from Madagascar contradict the report of the murder of an Englishman by the natives, but confirm the murder of the two Americans. Steps have been taken to call the attention of the United States Government to the facts of the case.

THE "NEWS"

fully believes the murder of the Americans was due to measures taken by French representatives in Madagascar to prevent the Malagasy Government exercising authority on the west coast.

AUSTRIA.

THE WAR-TALK NOT TO BE CREDITED.

VIENNA, Dec. 18.—The *Official Journal* says newspaper reports concerning the military preparations of Russia are regarded with a seriousness which they do not deserve. It says the public cannot be too cautious respecting the degree of credence to be attached to such news.

THE AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

VIENNA, Dec. 18.—Herbert Bismarck has arrived with dispatches in connection with the proposed Austro-German alliance.

FRANCE.

AN EXPLOSION IN A PARISIAN SUBURB.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—In an explosion in a cartridge factory at Mont Valerien thirty women in the factory were seriously injured.

NINE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

A fire causing the death of nine persons occurred in the town of Le Puy today.

GAMBETTA

is again confined to his bed, owing to intestinal troubles. There has been a consultation of doctors.

JAPAN.

AN IMPORTANT GOVERNMENTAL STEP.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 30.—The Government of Japan recognizes the necessity of increased facilities for the coast trade. It has organized a new company to compete with the Mitau Bishi Company, with a capital of about £1,500,000. The officials will shortly proceed to England to purchase the steamers. Public opinion denounces the undertaking as Government competition with a company enjoying an unexpired Government monopoly.

ANAM.

THE UPRISING IN TONQUIN.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—A force of Chinese troops which was advancing to resist the expected attack of the French on Tonquin, a province of Anam, was recently attacked by mountaineers in Yun Nan and defeated. The attack is connected with a general rising in the Chinese province of Yun Nan.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 18.—The general election for the Legislative Assembly resulted in the return of a large majority against the Government.

TRADE AND LABOR.

Business Failures in Various Parts of the Country—Unsettled Condition of the Labor Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 18.—Henry L. Curtis, wholesale and retail grocer at No. 53 Court street, made an assignment today to Alexander Long. His assets are placed at $12,000, and his liabilities at twice that amount. He gives as the reason for his embarrassment that his stock was too large, and in trying to work it off he made sales to irresponsible parties. His creditors are in New York.

Julius Harris, a merchant-tailor doing business at 289 Vine street, made an assignment to Samuel Wollstein this afternoon. His assets and liabilities have not been made public.

Between this date and the first of the year small failures of this character are expected, and there may be failures of large concerns. It is feared that some of the bulls in the grain trade will be badly hurt, and perhaps be driven to the wall. Among merchants the clothiers men are having the most difficulty in working off their stocks. One long-established wholesale house has been compelled to open a retail department in order to get rid of its stock.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The works of the Albany & Rensselaer Iron & Steel Company were shut down yesterday, and it is announced that there will be no Sunday work hereafter in the mills of that company. The works will shut down Sunday morning and resume work Monday night, and the repairs heretofore made on Sunday will be conducted on Monday. The workmen who have worked Saturday nights and Sundays have been credited with double time, and the discontinuance of the work will materially reduce the monthly pay-roll.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 18.—A preliminary meeting of the blast-furnace men of Pittsburg and surrounding districts, called for the purpose of considering the advisability of forming a mutual-protection association, was held here this afternoon. All districts are represented, and, after fully discussing the project, it was decided to call a meeting the 27th inst. to complete the organization.

The situation at Singer & Nimick's steel mill, where a reduction of wages was ordered today, is unchanged. The men were at work as usual, and say they will not strike but will await the action of the Amalgamated Association, to whom the matter has been referred.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 18.—The five-set mill of the Lacoula Woolen Company is now run for the benefit of the principal creditor, Hinsdale Smith. The liabilities of the Lacoula Woolen Company are reported to be from $150,000 to $200,000.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Dec. 18.—D. G. Thomas, President of the Bank of Abingdon, has failed. His liabilities are said to be $80,000. George W. Palmer, of Saltville, has been elected President of the bank.

PHŒNIXVILLE, Pa., Dec. 18.—On the 1st of January the Phœnix Iron Company will reduce the wages of all its employés.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 18.—The rumor that Gov. Porter would direct the holding of a special election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Godlove S. Orth does not meet with approval from leading Republicans here. Mr. Orth's term of office would have expired in March had his life been spared. It would require several weeks to give the legal notice of an election, and by the time the newly-elected member would have warmed his seat the term would expire. The Chairman of the District Republican Central Committee is said to oppose the special election unless the law shall make it incumbent or necessary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 18.—An afternoon paper mentions Congressman-elect J. B. Belford for the United States Senate. This is regarded as a semi-official announcement of his candidacy and has created considerable comment in political circles.

TRIAL OF AN OHIO LEGISLATOR.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 18.—The trial of Representative Wright for accepting a bribe was begun today and will last several days, when that of Representative Bloch will be taken up. The testimony was to the effect that Wright said he was here on the "make," and sought introductions to lobbyists to whom he said he meant business, and that he agreed to an offer from J. D. Watson.

TWO BROTHERS HANGED FROM THE SAME LIMB.

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 18.—News is just received of the lynching of two brothers, George W. and Jim Fraley, the latter a mere boy. Both were arrested in the Comanche country charged with stealing cotton. They were placed under guard at Hazel Dell. At midnight a mob, armed with shotguns, overpowered the guards, took the prisoners to the woods, and hanged them on the same limb.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A St. Louis Clerk Sand-Bagged and Robbed of $1,800—The Usual Undesirable Budget of Items of Crime.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18.—About 5:30 this evening, William R. Orr, a clerk at N. K. Fairbank & Co.'s lard refinery, No. 949 North Main street, this city, while carrying a package containing $1,800 from their office to their manufactory, a distance of but half a block, for the purpose of paying off the hands, was suddenly seized by three men. Before he could divine their intentions he was hit on the head with a sand-bag and knocked down. When he had regained his feet the men had disappeared, taking the money with them. The culprits have not been caught, and it is not at all likely they will be, as it was dark and Orr does not think he could identify them.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 18.—Dave Wilcher, colored, was instantly killed night before last at Thomasville, Ga., by his brother William.

IRONTON, Mo., Dec. 18.—In a fracas in a saloon here Saturday night Charles A. Downs, the proprietor, struck Peter Drough on the head with a bottle, from the effects of which Prough died last night. Downs is in jail.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 18.—The two medical students and their colored assistants who were arrested while attempting to rob a grave were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

OPELOUSAS, La., Dec. 18.—Dr. J. A. Rouke was assassinated at Mermentau, this parish, Sunday morning. He was starting to see a patient, and was in the act of drinking a cup of coffee, when the assassin fired at him through the window.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 18.—Cyrus W. Thomas, a merchant, of Bazleton, was convicted today of forgery.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 18.—This morning about daylight Mary Wiesseuberger, aged 72, was assaulted in the shadow of St. Boniface's Church by Frank Commis, a drunken cigar-maker, who beat and bit her fearfully. The officers who attempted to rescue the woman had to beat the brute insensible before he would release her. He had been crazy drunk for a week past. A charge of attempted rape and maiming was entered against him. The woman is in the hospital and will probably die.

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 18.—A man giving the name of George Coleman has victimized the City National Bank of Dallas to the amount of $8,100. A week ago Coleman presented a draft on the Hanover National Bank of New York for $8,200, issued by the Exchange National Bank, of Norfolk, Va. The transaction turned out all right. Saturday last Coleman presented another draft of the same Norfolk bank for $8,500 on the National Park Bank of New York. Only $8,100 was wanted. $8,100 in cash and the balance he left to his credit. Although the whole transaction was artistically executed, suspicions were aroused, and telegrams revealed the swindle. There is no trace of Coleman.

WAXAHACHIE, Tex., Dec. 18.—City Marshal J. H. Spalding was shot and killed last evening by a negro named Charles Smith. A Deputy Marshal had first attempted to arrest the negro, who resisted and ran. The Deputy fired on him, and the negro returned the fire. The shots brought Spalding to the scene, and in attempting to make the arrest he was killed. The citizens turned out en masse, and after some further exchange of shots Smith was cornered in an outhouse. When the door was forced, the negro sprang forward and attempted to shoot, but was riddled with bullets.

THORNTON, Mo., Dec. 18.—In a fracas in a saloon here Saturday night Charles A. Downs, the proprietor, struck Peter Prough on the head with a bottle, from the effect of which Prough died last night. Downs is in jail.

C. K. SACKETT.

Disappearance of a Member of the Boards of Trade of Chicago and Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 18.—Mr. C. K. Sackett, who has for seven years been a member both of the Board of Trade here and in Chicago, and who has conducted a grain-brokerage business here, is missing, and his office is in the hands of a Constable. He has not been seen here since last Thursday evening. The primary cause for his departure is said to be the following letter:

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—GENTLEMEN: We beg to advise you that we have severed our connection with Mr. C. K. Sackett, who has for some time past been our correspondent in Cleveland. We shall be pleased, however, to be favored with a continuance of your orders from you direct, and we assure you that the same will have our prompt and careful attention at all times. We think that by dealing with us your interests will be better served than they have been. We are, yours truly, IRWIN, ORR & CO.

No reason was assigned for thus severing the business relations. The letter had the effect of causing his customers to desire a settling up of their accounts, and this has developed unpleasant facts. From various stories it would seem that Mr. Sackett never was the authorized agent of Irwin, Orr & Co., but only their correspondent, and in this connection had no right to do business in their name. THE TRIBUNE correspondent met Mr. J. B. Foster, Superintendent of the Cleveland Stock-Yards, and asked him what he knew about Mr. Sackett. He said there was something singular about this matter. He began trading with Sackett on Aug. 21, and deposited with him $250 as margin. The market went the other way, and he put up $200 more. Since then the market has been in his favor, and, according to his figures, he ought to be $850 ahead, besides the $450 originally put up, making $1,350 to his credit. Mr. Foster had confidence in Mr. Sackett, he having been well recommended by Cincinnati friends, and did not ask him for any money due him till last Tuesday, when Sackett promised to pay him on Friday. Mr. Foster claims he never authorized Sackett to close his last deal, and accordingly he ought to have $1,350 in the hands of Messrs. Irwin, Orr & Co. Mr. Foster left last evening for Chicago to straighten out the complication. There are several other accounts left unsettled to various parties, both on grain deals and outside deals. It is stated that Mr. Sackett's business has not been very good during the last couple of months, and, being on the wrong side of the market, it is claimed that his funds have run low. Some of those best acquainted with him here say they would not be surprised if his friends stood him on his feet again, and that he is in Chicago for that purpose. Sackett has any number of friends here who would only be too glad to see him pull safely through.

TWO FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 18.—Two fatal accidents occurred about noon today. One was at the Canadian Southern junction, where John Notiskey, a Narrow-Gage employé, was crushed, and the other at the Wabash roundhouse, John Hartman, a Wabash section-hand, being run down by a pony engine.

THE REPORTED MASSACRE DENIED.

MATAMORAS, Mex., Dec. 18.—Judge Crosby and others from Chihuahua emphatically deny the massacre of Mexicans and Americans by Ju's band at Casagrande, reported by the Associated Press. They say there are no warlike Apaches within 100 miles of them.

JUDGE PRICE'S CONDITION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 18.—The report of Judge Price's death is premature. At midnight he is still alive. A consultation of physicians is being held. His conditon is desperate, but he may recover.

A RE-ELECTION DECLINED.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 18.—H. T. Williams, State Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., has written a letter to the State Committee declining reflection and resigning, to take effect Jan. 1.

A GLOVE FIGHT AT LYNN.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—A glove fight took place in Lynn tonight between Crowley and Scanlon. The latter won. Both men were badly punished.

EXPLOSION OF TORPEDOES.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 18.—The explosion on the steamboat Erastus Corning of a box of railway torpedoes severely burned three deckhands.

THE CONNECTICUT LICENSE LAW.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 18.—The German Society of Progress is moving to secure a modification of the license law.

VOTED TO DISSOLVE.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—The stockholders of the Duncan Silver Mining Company have voted to dissolve the corporation.

The Keely Motor Caveat.

It has been asserted that John W. Keely has not filed a caveat in the United States Patent-Office to protect his famous motor. his statement to the contrary notwithstanding. A reporter saw Mr. Keely's attorney today and was by him shown the following document:

"THE UNITED STATES PATENT-OFFICE—*To all persons to whom these presents shall come, greetings:* This is to certify that John W. Keely, of Philadelphia, has this 11th day of December, 1882, filed in this office a caveat relating to an improvement in A new force and machinery for the evolution thereof, and its utilization as a motive power for the propulsion of machinery, for the firing of guns, etc., and the same has been placed in the confidential archives of the Patent-Office, as provided by Sec. 4,892 of the Revised Statutes. This caveat will cease to be operative after one year from Dec. 12, 1882, unless the same shall be renewed.

"In testimony whereof, etc.

"E. M. MARBLE,
"Commissioner of Patents."

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Frightful Collision Between Passenger Trains on an Ohio Road.

An Engineer's Disobedience of Orders the Cause of the Accident.

He Died at His Post While Bravely Trying to Avert the Disaster.

One Postal Clerk Killed and Several Injured—Miraculous Escape of the Passengers.

Several Collisions Between Freight Trains, Resulting in No Loss of Life.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 18.—A collision occurred this morning a few minutes after 9 o'clock on the Little Miami Railroad, near King's Station, thirty miles northeast of Cincinnati. The fast express known as No. 4 left here at 8 o'clock, expecting to pass the west-bound express on the double track between here and Foster's Crossing. The instructions to the engineer were, in the event he did not meet No. 5 on the double track, which ends at Foster's Crossing, to wait there twenty minutes. No. 5 should have been here before No. 4 left, but she was two and a half hours behind time. The orders to the engineer of No. 4, whose name was Peters, seem to have been misunderstood. Instead of waiting at Foster's for the down express for twenty minutes, and then three minutes more, according to the rule of the road, to allow for variation of watches, he

INQUIRED FOR ORDERS AT FOSTER'S,

and, finding there were none, pulled out upon the single track and started towards King's Station at the rate of thirty miles an hour. When within less than two miles of King's Station, and while rounding "Smoky Curve," the down express was seen coming under full headway a few hundred feet distant. The firemen both jumped from the engines and escaped without serious injury. Engineer Peters, upon whom the blame of the collision falls, stuck to his engine and was instantly killed. The up-train, No. 4, had one postal-car with a crew of four men, and No. 5 was drawing two postal-cars with a combined crew of ten. Of these three cars there is nothing left but some kindling-wood.

W. H. Wharton, who was in the up-car, was killed. A timber struck him on the head,

SPLITTING IT COMPLETELY IN TWO.

H. H. Hanover and Adam Gookel, postal-clerks in the same car, received severe injuries. Hanover was bruised on the head and body and badly scalded. Gookel was scalded and had one leg crushed. He was a "sub," and was out on his first trip. J. C. McMahon, Mr. Hollingshead, Harry Madison, all postal-clerks, were slightly injured. W. W. Ricker, William Lowe, J. W. Linne, and C. G. Kendell, postal-clerks, escaped without a scratch. None of the passengers were hurt. The engines were both new, and are both total wrecks. The baggage and express cars were telescoped and piled on top of one another, but, singularly enough, none of the coaches left the track or were telescoped. The force of the collision was expended on the engines and postal, baggage, and express cars. The news that such was the case

RELIEVED MUCH ANXIETY HERE,

many well-known people in Cincinnati being among the passengers. Among them was Mr. Edmund H. Pendleton, President of the May Festival Association, and a brother of Senator Pendleton. The Kiralfy Brothers' theatrical troupe were on the up train. Their elephant was in the baggage-car, and was reported to have been killed, but such was not the case. The car assuming a position after the accident that made him uncomfortable, he began to burst one end of it, and soon had the whole end of the car out, when he walked out of the wreck, and, after going upon the track, turned around to look at the ruins out of which he had emerged. The Kiralfy troupe returned to this city, but started east tonight. The dead body of the postal clerk, Wharton, was sent to Columbus, and thence to his home in Urbana, this State.

THE DEAD ENGINEER

and all the injured were brought to this city. Carriages were in waiting at the depot, and they were driven to their homes at once to their families and medical attendence secured. It is not thought that any of the clerks mentioned as hurt will die of their injuries, but it is too early to say positively. The remains of Engineer Peters were taken from the depot to his home in Columbia on an accommodation train. He was a single man. As soon as he received news of the accident the train-dispatcher and Train-Master Skinner proceeded to Xenia to the scene of the wreck. They place the

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACCIDENT

all upon the dead engineer, Peters. The work of clearing away the wreck was begun at once, with the expectation of having the road open again some time tonight. King's, the station that Engineer Peters was trying to make, is the place where the powder mills of Warren County are located, and which furnish an occasional sensation by blowing up. It is considered by all who visited the scene of the accident a miracle that only two people should have been killed. Both trains were running as fast as such heavy trains could be made to run, and there was no time to materially slacken their speed. The speed of both must have exceeded twenty miles an hour at the moment the engines came together. The mails were saved, but in a damaged condition.

A MISUNDERSTANDING OF ORDERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PANA, Ill., Dec. 18.—A disastrous collision occurred last night about 9:40 o'clock between two freight-trains on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railway, one mile east of this city. As usual, the accident happened on a down-grade near a curve, and from a misunderstanding of a train order. The west-bound train had the right of way, having passed two sections of No. 20 at Tower Hill, and holding orders against section 3 of No. 20, which should have been held by the operator at Pana, who had orders for them, but had taken in his signal after the first two sections had passed, and let section three go without their orders, which had been signed by the second section through mistake. From each direction toward the curve near which the accident happened there is a down grade of a mile, and

DOWN THESE GRADES EACH TRAIN STARTED

about the same time, and as the Ohio & Mississippi track runs parallel and near to the Indianapolis & St. Louis from Pana to Tower Hill, each train thought the other was on the Ohio & Mississippi, hence they met at full speed, the engines remaining on the track in a close embrace, while from each train cars to the number of fourteen crushed together and were heaved upon the engines in a mass. In the wreck were two cars of pig-copper, one of lumber, one of nails, and one of furniture. The loss to the company is estimated at $15,000. The train-men escaped by jumping. All trains were delayed until the wreck was cleared at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

A GRAND TRUNK WRECK.

MONTREAL, Dec. 18.—A collision yesterday between freight trains on the Grand Trunk Railroad near St. Anne wrecked two locomotives and fifteen cars. Loss estimated at $50,000. The train hands escaped.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGE.

GILBERTON, Pa., Dec. 18.—Twenty cars of a freight train on the Reading Railroad were thrown from the track this morning, scattering freight in all directions. Damage, $20,000.

Queer Stories.

Uniontown (Ky.) Local.

Eli Berry, of color, is not only one of the best workers in the State, but is decidedly the strongest in his neck and arms. In the removal of our office last week Eli was chargered, and he performed the herculean feat of carrying on his head fully 1,500 pounds of type without dropping a single one. We must confess, though, that he "staggered" a little.

Hawkinsville (Ga.) Dispatch.

The most aged cow in Georgia—perhaps in the United States—is owned by a citizen of Hawkinsville. The owner assures us that the cow is 100 years old and is now giving milk. When we mentioned the improbability—in fact, the almost impossibility—of the cow being 100 years old, the gentleman assured us that she had belonged to his grandparents, great-grandparents, and other ancestors, and that there is no doubt that the cow is 100 years of age.

Rockwell City (Ia.) Courier.

Charles Holcombe has two biscuits baked thirty years ago, and they are well preserved. His mother baked them for him when he was leaving home, Nov. 16, 1852, for a fiance, and enjoined him not to eat them until he got hungry; and Mr. H. conceived the idea of keeping them as a memento of his mother, and has kept them well preserved thirty years.

Lynchburg (Tenn.) Sentinel.

Information has reached this place that a rooster belonging to a farmer near Decherd has leap-frogged gone off to live with a flock of wild turkeys. Every morning at daybreak he crows, and the farmer, who knows where his rooster is, is thus enabled to go out and kill a wild turkey every day.

Lynchburg (Tenn.) Sentinel.

We learn from Sheriff Joe S. Hobbs that Mr. William Bruce, of Coffee's Creek, has a dog that crows just like a rooster. Some two years ago the dog began to practice this art, just as he heard the roosters, and every morning as regular as could be kept up the practice until now he is an expert crower. He goes through all the motions of a rooster, raising his head and bracing it lower down as he completes his crow.

Courtdale (N. C.) Observer.

E. T. McCord, of "Possum Walk, this county, left last Thanksgiving-Day for the mountains to collect a drove of 'possums, and information received from him yesterday indicates that he has been eminently successful. He arrived at Davidson College about 10 o'clock yesterday morning with 123 'possums which he drove along the road as if they were so many hogs. He camped at Davidson College last night, securing his droves by means of poles, having ten 'possums to the pole. He keeps three dogs barking all night, and these keep the 'possons so frightened that they hold a firm grip to the pole with their tails and never think of losing their grip until sun-up.

Lincoln, Seward, and Stanton.

The contrast presented by these three distinguished men, as I talked, was a striking one. Lincoln's homely but expressive features seemed to lighten up as he listened to my description of some exciting scene. He appeared to see the awful vortex of death and flame as the Nineteenth Corps moved into it to relieve the pressure on the Sixth. His lips parted and he straightened his tall form when I spoke of the rapidity of the artillery fire and the flash of the bright sabres of the cavalry drawn in the sunshine. He was for the moment on the ground itself; and his mind ran ahead of my words, and saw with his own eyes the entire scene of operations. Seward was fully as much interested and carried away as his chief, though he manifested it in a totally different way. His shaggy eyebrows fell lower as he leaned forward gazing at my diagrams, and he gave an audible sigh of relief or satisfaction when I came to a turning-point in the tide of battle. Stanton stood up almost behind me, and he would ask a brief question now and then, which showed how well he grasped the situation. His voice was, however, calmed and collected, and his soft eyes glistened through his spectacles as he stroked his luxuriant black beard.—*George F. Williams in "Bullet and Shell" (published by Funk, Howard & Hulbert, New York).*

Ward's Cream of Chalk.

Perfectly harmless, contains no acid, preserves the teeth, sweetens the breath. Depot 92 Lake street. 25 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When the stomach is weak or nauseated and revolts at ordinary nourishment then Arend's Kumyss acts like magic. Nausea, distress, nervousness vanish, calm and comfort take their place. Arend's drug-store, Madison street, corner Fifth avenue.

Allen's Brain Food is the most reliable tonic for the brain and generative organs. It positively cures nervous debility, nervous headache, loss of memory, and all seminal and sexual weakness. Sold by all druggists: $1 a bottle; six for $5.

Lundborg's New Perfume.
Edenia.

Hotel Proprietors, save time and material by polishing silverware with Electro-Silicon. Grocers.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S
West End Dry Goods House
MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

ONE THOUSAND
RUSSIAN CIRCULARS,
DOLMANS,
GWENDOLINES,
PALETOTS,
JACKETS,
AND
FUR-LINED GARMENTS
AT
REDUCED PRICES!

We offer an unequaled variety of choice and thoroughly reliable garments at prices as low as the cheapest factory made Cloaks can be bought for.

Satin Circulars, with XXX Siberian Squirrel linings, for - - - $45.00
With Durable Ground Squirrel linings - - - - - - - - $18.75
With Quilted Farmer's Satin linings - - - - - - - - $14.75
Fine Diagonal Dolmans, with full Fur Trimmings, all sizes, for $10.00

SPECIAL PRICES
IN
Fine Seal Jackets and Dolmans.

We have just opened a large importation of
"JER

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Progress Made in Civilization by the Five Indian Tribes.

The Cherokees and Creeks the Ruling Spirits—Peculiar Customs, Etc.

The Territory Rich in Petroleum, Lead, Zinc, and Other Metals.

A Fine System of Free Schools Rapidly Changing the Habits of the Indians.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., Dec. 9.—The progress made in the arts of civilized life by the five Indian tribes who occupy the Indian Territory is in many respects worthy of the imitation of their white neighbors. These Indians were more peaceable fifty years ago than any other tribes, but were very little in advance of them in the methods of comfortable living. Many of the half-breeds still cling to the rude style of dress and customs peculiar to the wild man of the forest, wear long hair, paint the cheek, and decorate their hats with feathers, yet speak the English language with remarkable accuracy, live with their families in comfortable homes, raise cattle and hogs for market, cultivate the best varieties of fruit, and raise cotton, corn, wheat, and vegetables. There are others who dress in the latest fashion, wear full beards and mustache, have their hair cut short, and in every respect seem to be fastidious about their personal appearance. This is noticeable among the better class of ladies, who show but little Indian blood, yet boast of their Cherokee stock. The whole people are divided into two classes—

HALF-BREEDS AND FULL-BLOODS.

The former, in speaking of their genealogy, are very careful to be explicit about their Cherokee origin, and are curiously reticent of their white parentage. One was interviewed upon this subject, who said his father was a Jew peddler who traveled through the Territory selling jewelry, but his mother was a full-blooded Cherokee. This will serve to illustrate the parentage of a great many of the inhabitants of this Territory among the five different nations. The Cherokee Nation is in every respect the most respectable of the five tribes. They have devoted more time and attention to the improvement of their people in matters that pertain to their intellectual and social welfare. They look upon marriage with the African race as disgraceful, and have for many years fostered this spirit, so that the marriage with either a colored man or woman is of rare occurrence, if it happens at all. This is not the case with the Creeks. With them such marriages are of frequent occurrence, and are in harmony with their ideas upon the subject. The Cherokees claim 20,356 total citizen population, which includes 3,428 adopted whites who have become citizens by marriage with the Cherokees. They have 351 orphans under 16 years who are being supported and educated by their Government. They keep a close watch upon those who come and remain among their people. They call them intruders, and will not allow them any privileges accorded to citizens unless they present a certificate of good moral character, which must be approved by their officials and recorded. Of this class they report 1,425 liable to arrest at any time, and may be removed from their country. They have 2,745 permitted persons and families who have complied with the requirements of the law, paid their tribal tax-fee, and now reside and do business there. These are

GENERALLY VERY PROSPEROUS,

but have no idea of remaining any length of time. They comprise merchants, dealers in stock, keepers of hotels, etc., and all make money. It occasionally happens that some one hears of the fact that his great grandfather, or perhaps further beyond than this, wooed a dusky maiden either in Georgia or Tennessee, and that they have a drop of Cherokee blood in their veins, on their verbal say which entitles them to citizenship; they make application and present affidavits, etc., in order to make out their claim. Of these 361 have been rejected and 295 have been approved. This will serve to show that these people are very careful in their own way to preserve their tribe from total extinction, and at the same time to be just and fair to every one who is entitled to enjoy citizenship among them. They have 5,382 non-citizens, which includes cattle-owners who drive their stock into the Territory for grazing. Many of these keep their herds of cattle constantly, and reap large gains from the splendid pasture lands which extend all through the Nation. The Cherokees have 97,400 head of cattle, 19,552 horses, and 13,663 head of horned cattle. This shows the industry of these people, and speaks volumes in favor of their thriftiness. Their late census represents 3,540 engaged in farming, sixteen engaged in milling, and five fishermen. One district alone exported last year 1,200 bales of cotton, and this has within a very few years been added to their productions. Their cotton fields receive special attention, and they raise more than one bale to the acre.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY ENTIRE

embraces not less than 60,000,000 acres of land, and it is generally of the finest quality. All the necessary conditions exist of soil and climate to enable the farmer to have large crops every year of cotton, corn, wheat, grass, fruit, and vegetables. The Territory is well watered by numerous streams of clear water. The surface is gently undulating, and about equally divided between prairie and timber land. The timber is large and well set. Oak, walnut, hickory, sugar-tree, and other valuable varieties abound. There seems to be no scarcity of anything. The climate is mild, the country not being subject to either extremes of heat or cold. The water is wholesome and sweet. This vast area of productive soil is now in the possession of and under the government of Cherokees, 20,338; Creeks, 15,000; Choctaws, about 20,000; Chickasaws, (about) 5,000; Seminoles, (about) 6,000; and a few other friendly tribes that number in the hundreds each. Their right to this goodly land is by virtue of several treaties made by the Government of the United States, in which a solemn pledge has been made not to disturb them in their possession whilst they continued to occupy the same peaceably and quietly, and on various conditions of industry that could be profitably followed by them within the boundaris prescribed. The seeming necessity for this grew out of the frequent collisions resulting from

A MIXED OCCUPANCY OF THE SAME TERRITORY

by the whites and Indians east of the Mississippi River, and the consequent conflicts between Federal and State authority. As far back as 1803 the policy of the Administration has been the policy of extinguishing for a fair consideration all right and title to lands occupied by the Indians within the States and Territories of the United States by their removal to lands now known as the Indian Territory, and the guarantee to them by the United States of their exclusive possession of that country forever, exempt from all intrusion by white men, and ample security against external violence and internal dissensions and the extension to them of suitable facilities for their advancement in civilization. In 1825 President Monroe recommended the acquisition of territory for the Indians who were peaceably inclined. The Territory was set apart, and during Jackson's Administration the title of the ancestors of those who now flourish so well in this Territory were removed to it. In 1838 a treaty was made to the same end, in which a guarantee is solemnly pledged of 7,000,000 acres of land, besides the country known and styled "The Cherokee Outlet." The United States has made guarantees not less explicit with the Creek Nation, with the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Seminole Nations. Their title to this territory

CANNOT NOW BE DISPUTED,

it has been so far recognized by the Government of the United States as to issue a patent to each nation for the precise area occupied by it. Any attempt to encroach upon the rights of part of our people without the consent of these Indian people would be in very bad faith. Many of the Western States are very anxious to have the Government sectionize this territory, and to have it require the inhabitants to take their lands in severalty and place the balance in market to be sold to white settlers; but such efforts should not be in favor for consideration. The people of the United States cannot afford to even intimate, much less encourage, any attempt at a breach of faith so solemnly pledged to these people so frequently and repeated declarations. Each of these nations holds the entire area of their soil in common, and have by their fundamental law prohibited any division or sale in severalty. To hold that severalty is in no sense personalty, and that it cannot be sold or transferred from one to another. It is with them no commodity that can be bartered or exchanged for consideration. Each citizen over 18 years is permitted to take up as much land as he can cultivate or improve, and can have the same as long as he or his descendants remain in possession, and the same cannot be taken by other citizens until after two years' abandonment by the original possessor. Each one can sell the improvements made on the soil, such as a well fenced field, houses, buildings, orchards, etc. These they hold to be personal property and may at any time be sold, but only sold to one of the nation. In order that settlements may not become too large, they have provided by law that one-half mile must remain between each possession for pasture land for the general public.

THE TIMBER LAND CANNOT BE CLEARED OFF.

The timber is for general use. Every one can go to the nearest timber and take all that is necessary for his use for fuel, fence, or buildings; but here his privilege ends. One cannot cut wood and sell it to others of the nation, but each is required to cut or have cut that which he needs for his own use only. The Territory abounds in coal, which in many places crops out of the ground in large quantities and in excellent quality. This too can be taken for use by the citizens, but not for sale to the whites. It is said that no better coal is found anywhere on the continent. The railroad companies have the privilege, granted by the Council of the Nation, of mining sufficient for their use—but they too are limited to their own use. Salt is found in large quantities in large beds, and in numerous salt springs, but under their strange rule these remain undeveloped. Petroleum abounds, at least the most unmistakable evidence of it. Several springs of water covered with petroleum exist, and in many of the streams, gas bubbling up through the water is frequently seen. The supply of petroleum is rapidly becoming a very important question. The labor and money expended in Virginia, Tennessee, New York, Canada, California, and elsewhere have failed to discover this useful article. And the demand is now but scarcely met by the production in Pennsylvania. It is well settled that much of the noted oil region in the latter State is entirely exhausted, and it will be but a few years until this article that now lights up the world will be dear and difficult to get. The theory that

PETROLEUM AND COAL

coexist has long since been exploded. It is well settled that petroleum is the production of marine vegetation, and that the material out of which it is formed was thrown by the mighty upheavals of this Western Continent from the Pacific Ocean, where it abounds, across the continent, and which was caught up and held in basins by the peculiar mountain ranges which checked its flow to the eastward. The mountains in Southwestern Missouri, Northwestern Arkansas, and the Indian Territory form a basin similar to that in the oil region of Pennsylvania. This, taken in connection with the very many external evidences of the existence of petroleum that are found here, settles the question of an immense petroleum basin in this Territory. As his will soon be in demand, how can it be utilized for the general good? The laws of the Nation forbid the white man from taking hold of any enterprise that will develop it, and the citizen can only take sufficient for his own use. Here is a query that the astute Yankee must consider and solve. The Yankee must necessarily know no law might become the rule in solving the petroleum question, and its enforcement might lead to a modification of their law so as to open the Territory to enterprise and capital sufficient to develop the oil product at least.

LEAD AND ZINC

also exist in large quantities, but remain undeveloped. Gold and silver have been discovered by the citizens, but since the treaty which fixed the boundary line between Georgia arose from the fact that the portion of the State occupied by them contained these metals, and was forcibly taken from them by prospectors, who were not interfered with by either State or Federal Governments, they keep the fact quiet for fear that if it were known their country would quickly be overrun by prospectors who would use violent means to get possession of it. Prior to that time gold was thus obtain a foothold, and step by step encroach upon them until they might be compelled to leave their homes for others much less desirable. The free school system is a model one in many respects. They have 107 schools that are kept open not less than six nor over nine months in each year. They employ their teachers upon competitive examinations, and examine them in ideas of social life, becoming manners, physical exercise, the use of chaste language, as well as the practical branches of a good business education. Each school is daily opened by reading a portion of Scripture and with prayer. Children are received into school between the ages of 6 and 21 years, and all under the age of 12 years are not allowed to be confined in the school-room for a period of over one hour and a half without exercise in the open air.

THE SCHOOLS

are under the management of a committee or Board of Three of Public Instruction, appointed by the Principal Chief and confirmed by the Senate. This board arranges the system of teaching, the branches taught, and the school-books to be used. They adhere closely to a uniform standard of school-books. They also appoint three Directors for each school, who have control of the school building, procure fuel, and report upon the fitness of the teacher, his punctuality and reguiarity, and also that of the children, their need of books, etc. The teachers are paid from $30 to $50 a month. Those schools with but fifteen scholars the lowest sum is paid, and an additional dollar is paid for each scholar brought in up to fifty. This induces the teachers to hunt up all the children in their district old enough to go to school, in order to increase their salary. In this way they have very few children in their nation who are not daily in school. The number of children enrolled in the schools is 4,300, and the average daily attendance is 2,800. At Tahlequah, the capital, there is, in addition to the schools already referred to, a female seminary with 100 pupils, which is chiefly supported by funds of the Baptist Church outside of the Nation; one colored school with forty children, one orphan asylum with 150 children, together with one asylum for the blind, idiotic, insane, and indigent children. This building is a two-story brick, which cost $20,000, and is finished with brown-stone sills and lintels taken from quarries in the Territory. Also one female seminary with 100 pupils, which for beauty of location, splendid architecture, and admirable in appointments

IS A MODEL

for the purpose intended. Also a seminary for young men, which was built of brick at a cost of $80,000. At the head of this school is C. M. English, a graduate of Oxford University, and is well known as a successful educator. Tahlequah has a population of not over 600, and in its institutions of learning are 400 pupils. The Secretary of the Board of Education, who devotes his entire time to the management of the educational interests of the nation, is Mr. R. L. Owen, M. A., a gentleman of culture and of rare fitness for the responsible position he so ably fills. At his office is received a monthly report of every school in the nation, and this report notices the absences from each and the cause of the absence. If any disease prevails in any one or number of schools the board meets and provides some remedy.

The nation has its bonds held by the Government in trust, $3,000,000, the interest of which is paid semi-annually. The revenue derived from tax charged for pasturing cattle of non-residents was last year $80,000; from licenses granted non-residents for business, $30,000; orphans' fund, United States bonds, $18,000. The Government thus has a revenue independent of any tax upon the people of the nation of over $300,000 annually with which to support the Government and the schools. There is no people anywhere more well provided with means to support their institutions of learning as the Cherokee Nation. The English language is taught in all their schools; although the Cherokee is spoken, yet it is not taught in their schools.

THE CHEROKEES

have their Cadmus, who taught them the alphabet. Sequoyah in 1820 originated the alphabet now in use. It has eighty-four characters, and each character corresponds to one of our syllables. Many of them are sounded by grunts. The written language is very complex, and but very few ever acquire it. It is said that when Sequoyah was at work on the alphabet his people believed him possessed of an evil spirit that might ultimately do them great injury, and they banished him. His work survived him, and he is now held in great veneration by the learned ones of the tribe. His likeness decorates the walls of their homes, and the stranger is very sure to be informed of him. The National Council was first organized in accordance with a Senate (sixteen members) and Lower House (forty members). This Council holds its session yearly of one month, unless an extra session is called, which is limited to one additional week. The President of the Senate has very little Cherokee blood in his veins. He is certainly a white man. The Speaker of the Lower House is called a full-blood Cherokee, and he looks like it. His name is John Sevier (Hog Shooter). He is an able man and presides over the deliberations of the House in a very cool and able manner. Myself and wife were by Mr. Ross as ex-chief, introduced to him while the House was in session. He arose from his seat and in the most courtly manner received us, and offered us seats at his official table. Not less than a dozen of the members arose and offered us their seats. The members whilst in session smoke their pipes but preserve perfect order, and sit with their feet on the floor—not on the desks as ex-citizen whites generally do. The business is done in the Cherokee language and interpreted in English. The Capital in which the Council holds its sessions is a large two-story brick building, surrounded by large open grounds. The chamber of the Principal Chief is in the same building, and his name in Cherokee is Chunoolouhuhskee—in English,

DENNIS BUSHY HEAD.

He is of medium height, weighs above 200, of dark complexion, with a very large head, and it well stocked with brains. He is certainly far above the average in intellectual ability. His manner is affable and marked by decision of character that presents him as well fitted to govern his people in time of peace, or to lead them in time of war. His term of four years expires next August, and he has been renominated.

William P. Ross, or, as he is familiarly called by the Cherokees, Bill Ross, is a very accomplished scholar, a graduate of Princeton College in New Jersey in 1842, and has continued to read and study ever since. He is well informed in all matters of interest going on in the United States. He is the acknowledged leader of his people. He has for many years been connected with the Government in many important official positions. He was Chief Secretary, Assistant Chief, and for two terms

PRINCIPAL CHIEF.

He has also represented his Nation in matters of political importance at Washington and has secured the passage of several bills that were of great advantage to his people. His wife is a Virginia lady, although of Cherokee ancestry. She has been educated in the East and is well fitted to entertain the stranger. No one need feel embarrassed in her presence. She leads the conversation and seems well prepared to direct it in the channel most interesting to her guests. Her hospitality, too, is liberal and pleasing. She very soon orders choice fruits raised on her husband's farm, which in the most graceful manner she hands around.

The altitude at this point is 1,100 feet above sea-level. The rainfall over this Territory during last year was thirty-five inches. This produces moisture of sufficient quantity for any kind of crop that the soil and climate are adapted to. Mr. Ross raised on his farm last year one watermelon that weighed fifty-two pounds. He had eight vines on which grew forty melons, the smallest weighing thirty pounds. Grapes grow wild and in great abundance. The Cuban Queen is an excellent variety, and the timber is in many places full of them. Wild currants, gooseberries, and cherries abound. Every variety of berry grows in fine flavor and size. Pecans grow wild, and can now be gathered by the wagon-load. The Cherokees are a religious people. They observe the Sabbath in a sacred way; they are generally connected with some branch of the Protestant Church; they are Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Moravians. The Catholics have not been able to get a foothold among them, and are not likely to. They are temperate people—in fact, they are prohibitory on the liquor question. No one is allowed to either distill liquor or sell it, yet Chapin & Gore's label is frequently seen on

THE DEAD SOLDIERS THAT LIE ALONG THE ROADSIDE.

That noted firm in Chicago can tell whether prohibition prohibits. Here, then, is the Indian Territory and the Indian people. It is a splendid land. There is none better. It has a fertile soil, wood, water, and mineral wealth in great abundance. It has a better climate than California, it has as much mineral wealth, and is better watered, with a larger percentage of productive land. We have no State that in every respect compares with it. And shortly we will have no State with as little illiteracy as here. The fact is patent, however, that the Indian is fast disappearing. He is rapidly becoming white. The thousands of these people are now Indian and white, and the hundreds are Indian. There is a growing interest in the direction of admission to the Union among the people of the Nation. As the coming generations become intelligent they will see their interest as individuals and as a people in this direction. And without Government interference in the matter not many years will pass, until these Five Nations themselves will seek a place in the sisterhood of States. Their government is now in the hands of the old men, who regulate the affairs of their people. And as with us there is some antagonism between the people and the bosses. The old politicians are hard to defeat. The young men, many of whom are educated in our Eastern colleges, are dissatisfied with the old notions, and are anxious and ready for a change. They have caught the aspiration that it is something to rank well among a great people, a status that can't enjoy among their own. They, too, are becoming favorable to holding and enjoying land in severalty and to having their country opened up to the enterprising spirit that characterizes their white neighbors. Under their law they are limited in their enterprises. The law prohibits monopolies in anything. Were the railway company asked by them to furnish ties no one citizen of the Nation could undertake to furnish more than 10,000. What might have been a good thing for a few men was thus divided among a great many, without much advantage to any. The old men from Georgia see that the sentiment of the young men is rapidly becoming deeply rooted and will ultimately control. Such leaders as William P. Ross and the High chief, Bushy Head, are convinced that the masses would perhaps farther as well under the change, and openly say so, but add that they are not quite ready for it. The objection is chiefly with the officials, who, like the whites, love power, and will not see the reins of the depart after a strong and desperate resistance.

WILLIAM S. EVERETT.

AMERICAN PORK ABROAD.

A Talk with Consul Catlin—The Proposed Action of the German Government Not Likely to Injure This Country Much.

New York Tribune, Dec. 18.

A *Tribune* reporter yesterday had a talk with George L. Catlin, American Consul at Stuttgart, one of the principal commercial centres of South Germany, in relation to the proposed action of the German Government prohibiting the importation of American pork and hog products into the Empire. In reply to the inquiry what effect such prohibition would probably have upon the American market, Mr. Catlin very emphatically concurred in the opinion already expressed by Mr. Armour and other prominent dealers, that the passage of the law in question would not result in any appreciable detriment to American trade, inasmuch as of late years only a comparatively small portion of the annual supply of hog products had been finding its way directly into Germany.

"What view do the German consumers themselves take of the matter?" he was asked.

"They have been prejudiced undoubtedly against American hog products," he replied, "by the crusade made against them in France by the newspaper-articles which have constantly appeared on the subject, and by the tireless and persistent efforts of dealers in the German native products to raise all the hue and cry possible against every ham and shoulder from across the Atlantic. The papers teem with allusions to trichinæ; no case of poisoning which can possibly be attributed to that cause is allowed to pass unnoticed. In some parts of Germany where American hams are advertised, the dealer takes especial pains to add that they are free from trichinæ. It is easy to understand that under such influences the German consumer dreads to bring an American ham into his household, but prefers rather to pay from 5 to 10 cents per pound and to enjoy the sweet satisfaction of knowing that he and his brood will not wake up next morning in another world."

"Why, do you think, has this measure been introduced?"

"Probably by some demagog who wishes to make capital by doing so. It is the fashion in Europe to attack all commercial things that are American, a prominent article of navy equipment one day is a piece cut out of the same cloth. It may be, however, that the originator of this prohibitive plan represents that element among German—or rather all Teutonic—producers and manufacturers who are constantly complaining about our high protective tariff, and that this measure is simply a bit back at us because we won't let in their cheap chemicals, and wines, etc., free or nearly free of duty."

"How about the suggestion that American hams can be sold in Germany just the same as ever in spite of the proposed law, provided they are first taken to England and then imported thence into the Empire?"

"The plan is perfectly feasible, it would seem, leaving out of question its fairness. Here is a cask precisely in point: While Consul at La Rochelle in 1879 I was asked by a leading hardware dealer there to order for him fifty dozen American jack-knives from a certain Connecticut cutlery company. Before sending the order I took the pains to inquire of the customhouse officials how the French duty on cutlery from America would be. The reply was that the importation of American cutlery into France was prohibited, and that the goods therefore could not enter the country. I so informed the hardware-dealer. He met me some time afterward, and smilingly remarked that he had got the American jack-knives he wanted anyhow. 'How did you manage it?' I inquired. 'Oh!' he answered, 'I ordered them from Sheffield in England.' Now, what is to hinder the same rule applying to American pork?"

"Will the import duty increase it unquestionably if introduced in that way?"

"I think so. The Germans are great meat-eaters; and, provided a good article of pork is offered them guaranteed as coming from England, they won't stop to inquire whether it is American or not."

"Can Wurtemberg, the district of your Consulate, be said to represent in this question the views of all Germany?"

"Certainly. Wurtemberg has 2,000,000 population, and may in area and people be likened, say, to the State of Massachusetts. It imports her full share of American products. There are in Stuttgart two 'American groceries,' where hominy, peanuts, maple-sugar, canned oysters, and all the various American products of that kind are sold. We have 'Saddle Rocks' and 'Blue Points' freshly delivered there and advertised in the papers every fortnight during the winter season. American plows, American watches, and large quantities of American starch, American oil, are to be seen on sale there. I often see barrels and boxes lying at the country railway stations with New York or Philadelphia labels on them, and for our blue-headed barrels of petroleum, one sees trainloads of them all over Europe."

"Does Wurtemberg in return export largely to the United States?"

"About a million dollars' worth annually, of which fully one-third represents shipments of corsets. Quinine and other drugs form the next principal item of export, and there is also sent considerable quantities of colors, leather, jewelry, musical instruments, books, and woven fabrics. But all classes of manufacturers have begun to feel the effects of the large emigration that has been going on to America."

"Do the Wurtembergers generally seem desirous of emigrating?"

"The farming and small tradesmen classes do. Last year the Kingdom lost nearly 1 per cent of its population from this cause, contributing over 5,000 persons to swell our census returns on this side. Wurtemberg furnished to our army its full quota, 1 per cent, a proportion larger than any other German State. Why, I know of one little town of Balingen, in the southeasterly part of the Kingdom, which, with a population of about 2,000, furnished thirteen soldiers to the Union army. The relation existing between the Wurtemberg and the American people are probably closer and more intimate than those of any other German State, and we get no better element of emigration than the sturdy Suabians. And no wonder they flock to us so eagerly from a land where, toil and deny themselves as they may, they cannot on the average hope to earn over 25 cents a day per capita.

Out-Matthewing Arnold!

London Punch.

Sir Pompey Bedell: "And pray then, Mr. Grigsby, by what scale do you rank the different classes that make up the population of England?" Mr. Grigsby: "Well, first of all, I put those who live by the exercise of an intellectual profession, like myself. IG. is a brieflless barrister who writes comic songs. Next to those I place the aristocracy, on account of their 'pooty manners.' Then comes the workingman, who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow. After him (a good long way, of course), the criminal classes; and, last of all, the middle class, of which you, Sir Pompey, are at once a pillar and an ornament. Tata." [Digs Sir Pompey in the ribs, and skedaddles.]

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

A Whole Family in Dubuque, Ia., Down with Trichiniasis.

The Lewiston Levee Commissioners' Report Approved by the Governor of Wisconsin—Other Items of the Day.

ILLINOIS.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 18.—Henry E. Roberts, of this city, was found dead in bed in Janesville. He was missed for a week, and, on going to his room, he was found dead. The Coroner's jury found that he died of an epileptic fit. His only relative was a Mrs. Champ, in this city. When found the rats had partially eaten the body.

THE HON. WILLIAM SMITH RAPIDLY SINKING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 18.—Word received from Lexington tonight is to the effect that the Hon. William M. Smith, Railway Commissioner, has been rapidly sinking for several days, and can last but a few days longer.

A JAIL-BIRD RECAPTURED.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 18.—Sheriff Milligan, of this county, this morning received a telegram from Chicago announcing the capture of Kelly, alias Garrity, one of the Tonics (Ill.) safe-blowers, who broke out of the La Salle County Jail last summer.

FAILURE OF A BOOT AND SHOE FIRM.

DANVILLE, Ill., Dec. 18.—The old established boot and shoe house of P. J. Walker & Co., of this city, has failed. Liabilities, $17,000; assets, about $12,000. Prosper Lossseure is the Assignee.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT OF SHELBYVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Dec. 18.—Elias Smith, an old resident of this city, died this morning. He served a term or two as County Surveyor of this county and served his country as a private in Company H, Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, where he contracted chronic diarrhea, from which he has suffered and for a reason of which his death was hastened if not caused.

CATTLE-THIEVES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARSHALL, Ill., Dec. 18.—For the past two months a gang of cattle-thieves has been working the country north of this place, running off numerous head of fine beef cattle, which were taken into adjoining counties and sold. Several parties have been arrested on suspicion, but all have been discharged after a preliminary examination. Two weeks ago five head were stolen from Rhineyer's cattle, since which time diligent search was made for the thieves, which resulted in the arrest on Saturday of one William Kreiger, a young farmer residing in the neighborhood of Clarksville, in this county. Circumstances point to him as the leader of the gang.

INDIANA.

DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 18.—George Lenhart, who was charged with the brutal murder of the Weber family Aug. 13, and has been on trial for several days, was this morning discharged. The State's Attorney, after a most searching investigation, finally concluded to withdraw the charges, saying the State was unable to make a case. At the time of his arrest, the belief in Lenhart's guilt was universal, and a vigilance committee was organized and attempted to lynch him.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PERU, Ind., Dec. 18.—Two men named Lee Vandall and Nelson Feider, residents of Jefferson Township, were arrested today for issuing forged paper. They signed the name of the Cass County Lumber Company and have victimized a merchant at Mexico out of considerable money and goods.

THE GOUGAR-MANDLER SUIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA FAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 18.—The celebrated slander and damage suit of Helen M. Gougar vs. Harry Mandler, action for $10,000 damages, heretofore fully reported in your columns, has been set for trial one month from today—Jan. 18. The plaintiff urged an early day, but other business of the court prevented.

MADE AN ASSIGNMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 18.—Goldman & Aronson, owners of the Golden Eagle clothing store, today made an assignment to R. T. McDonald, of the late firm of Evans, McDonald & Co. Their liabilities will reach $18,000; assets, $14,000. They also owned a store at Delphos, but the stock has been brought here and will also be sold.

IOWA.

DEATH OF A GERMAN EDITOR.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 18.—News is received of the death of Martin Blim, of Waterloo, in Germany. He was editor of a German paper, the *Deutsche Americaner*, and was a prominent man in the Democratic party of his section, having been a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention in 1880 and Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee.

DEATH FROM TRICHINIASIS.

Cresco, in Howard County, is excited over the recent death of August Nast, a German, from trichiniasis, caused by eating diseased pork. His wife, three children, and a girl stopping with them are also sick. Last week Nast died, death having come to his relief in twenty-one days after infection. There are three children in the family sick from the same cause. One is a boy about 11 years old, another about 2 years, and one a girl aged about 8 years. Hope is entertained of the recovery of the children. Mrs. Nast has been sick during the time, but probably she ate but little. In addition to these is Betty Gerhard, a German girl who had but just reached Cresco, and on her parents being known to the Nasts she went there. She, too, partook of the infected meat, and is sick, with little or no hope of recovery.

DIED FROM HEART-DISEASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOONE, Ia., Dec. 18.—Jud Weston, of the firm of Hall & Co., hardware dealers, and one of the leading business-men of the city, dropped dead in the street today while on his way home. Heart-disease caused his death.

DAKOTA.

A BLACKMAILING SCHEME EXPOSED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YANKTON, D. T., Dec. 18.—A piece of blackmailing has just been developed here, which, while of little interest in itself, is of great importance, as it shows another piece of crooked business in the land office practice. George Gungel, of Davenport, Ia., came here last week to prove up on his tree-claim in Lincoln County, but found that Luther Ellis, of Canton, had filed a contest. Gungel, being poor and not well-informed, consented to pay $75 to have the contest withdrawn. He then made proof and showed that he had 400 thrifty trees per acre on twenty-five acres, whereas Ellis had sworn that the claim had less than the 675 required by law. Ellis was thereupon arrested on a warrant sworn out by Special-Agent Burke for perjury, and will have a hearing on Thursday. He was induced to make the contest by parties who are engaged in a business of blackmailing the poor and ignorant settlers by contesting their claims and then compromising for whatever they can be made to pay. The matter is to be more fully looked up.

WISCONSIN.

THE LEWISTON LEVEE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT APPROVED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 18.—Gov. Rusk today approved the report of the Lewiston Levee Commissioners. The object of the levee is to prevent the waters of the Wisconsin River from overflowing into the Fox River Valley, thereby averting a repetition of the terrible disasters of the spring of 1881. The levee cost $9,000, of which the State contributed $6,000 and the General Government $3,000.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

were filed today with the Secretary of State of the Davis & Medary Company of La Crosse, formed for the object of dealing in hardware, leather goods, and saddlery, with a capital stock of $100,000; the Eau Claire Electric Light & Power Company, with a capital stock of $25,000; the Riverside Manufacturing Company of Eau Claire, for making farm implements and furniture, with a capital stock of $30,000.

MICHIGAN.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF ANN ARBOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 18.—James B. Gott, for fifty-three years a resident of this city, a prominent member of the bar, ex-City Attorney, and Alderman, died last night, aged 64.

A GROCERY-STORE ROBBED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Dec. 18.—The grocery of W. H. Clough was entered Saturday night or Sunday and over $50 worth of goods taken. It was found that the outside safe door was open, but Clough is not sure of having locked it Saturday night. The safe contained about $700, none of which was taken.

A COLLISION BETWEEN TWO LOCOMOTIVES.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Dec. 18.—The night express engine north on the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad collided with a yard engine belonging to the same company at New Buffalo at midnight on Friday, causing considerable damage. Fortunately no person was injured.

NEBRASKA.

A CONDEMNED MURDERER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 18.—Matt Simmerman, the Minden murderer, sentenced to be hanged March 21, arrived here today for the penitentiary, where he will be kept until the day of execution. Simmerman still declares his innocence, but is indifferent as to his fate. Public opinion is divided as to the justice of the verdict, many people declaring that the verdict was rendered on general principles rather than because of any convicting evidence.

MINNESOTA.

SLAUGHTERING DEER.

STILLWATER, Minn., Dec. 18.—As an indication of the great slaughter of deer going on in the up country, it is stated by a gentleman who came down this morning that on Saturday, at the little Station of Hinckley, 400 saddles of venison were shipped. Jim Baptiste and Alexis La Prairie killed nine deer in one day.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Queen's Lace Handkerchief at Haverly's.

The admirable presentation of Strauss' "Merry War" by a German opera company not long ago was a revelation to many of the ability of the Dance-King to write music that should be continuedly interesting and what is called taking. What Strauss could do with a single waltz movement was "known of all men." In this opera he has showed his possession of the power to maintain the same fascinating rhythm in connected and continuous form, to use it for the development of a higher purpose, and to make it subserve a worthier end. Doubtless we were fortunate in hearing the "Merry War" by a first-class organization, and it is certainly true that Strauss' music cannot be interpreted even passably by inferior artists, and that, in proportion as it is pleasing when in the hands of skilled performers, in the same ratio would it fail to attract if intrusted to incompetent actors and singers. This is in a measure true of every dramatic or lyric work, yet it is especially true of Strauss' compositions, which require to be sung and not merely "jumped at," and intelligently acted, not burlesqued or negligently "walked through." "The Merry War" so pleased as to stimulate a curiosity to hear others of the Viennese musician's operas, and it was a pleasant announcement when made that Mr. McCaull's company would give us the other and earlier work by this composer entitled "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief." The first performance last night at Haverly's Theatre was an exceedingly large audience, and the manifestations of approval were often repeated. The success attended the presentation of the same opera elsewhere by the same company is certain to be repeated here, and, taking last night as a criterion, the week's engagement will be a most prosperous one.

The plot of "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief" was given in full in THE TRIBUNE on Sunday. Briefly summarized it amounts to this: The young Countess Irene, who is neglected by her husband, attempts to arouse his jealousy by pretending a passion for the poet Cervantes, who has been banished from Spain for his "Don Quixote." Irene, a maid of honor, assists in the flirtation. To encourage Cervantes the Queen gives him a lace handkerchief, on which she has written, "A Queen doth love thee, but thou are no King." In the complications that follow the poet is banished and the Queen sent to a convent. Journeying to her retreat the latter, with her attendants, is captured by Cervantes, at the head of a band of robbers. The Queen is entertained with a collation at which the Queen takes the part of a servant, and is promptly fallen in love with by the King. Explanations ensue and a reconciliation is the inevitable result. In some respects the libretto is better than that of "The Merry War," yet after all it is but little more than a line on which to hang the melodies, and a medium for the introduction of the different singers. At times, too, there is a taint of coarseness, unnecessary and not especially humorous or brilliant. Musically, despite the fact that there is plenty of bright and sparkling music, with extended recitation, it is inferior to "Merry War," and has but three or four choruses and but three arias that are equal to the best of those in Strauss' other pretentious composition. The finale to the first act, the "Queen's Romance" in the first act, the "Truffle Song," and the lively allegretto "I Would Be Drinking" in the same act; the waltz movement in the third act, "Brighter Glances on Him," etc.; Sancho's couplet and the final march in the last act. These are admirable specimens of the composer's mastery of what may be termed "witching" music. If there is remarkable talent there would be such a comparative variety of the valse rhythm, but it is a fact that in the three acts there is hardly one fully developed specimen. There is but little elaborate and animated development of the themes employed. But there is abundant ease and grace in expression, with a dash and vim rarely found in the works of other light operatic composers. There is also, with the exception of Offenbach, as in the duet between the King and the Regent and in the coda of four bars after the first entra'acte, but there is no palpable evidence of the "Merry Strauss is, after a thoroughly original—copied rather than copying. The overture is a potpourri of some of the airs in the opera, and the curtain rises on a street scene in Nimeguen, with Irene, Francis (Miss Rose), waiting for his master. Cervantes (Sig. Perugini) enters with the chorus and the music is in polka form, followed by a bolero. The romance for the Queen (Lily Post) is one of the best airs in the opera, also the following romance and duet for Irene (Mme. Cottrelly) and the King (Louise Paulin). The King then has a short valse; King and Regent (Mr. Greenefelder) have a duet, and the finale is a striking march movement. After the entr'acte Cervantes has a short valse of about sixteen bars, and then there is a capitally-acted conversation al scene between the Regent, Sancho, and his colleagues, ending with a lively song by the latter, in the third act is another gem, tuneful and bright, and a "fanfare" leads to a brilliant chorus of girls and a mixed chorus descriptive of a tilting match, which is the grand finale to the finale in 3-4 time, in which all the characters take part.

We have left ourselves but little space in which to speak of the performance itself and of those participating, and shall have to leave fuller details for another occasion. The company is a strong one as a whole, without any single member who is entitled to rank as a "star." The chorus is effective, admirably costumed, and well drilled. As in Strauss' other works, there is a tendency to wearisomeness in the first act, the opera increasing in brilliancy as it is developed. Nothing can excel the finale of the second act, redemanded three times last night, has been heard here in light opera, and the Bull-Fight chorus was also well sung and is exceedingly pleasing. Mme. Cottrelly, who made Peregrini, who was "not well," and his place was taken—after he had made two attempts to sing—by Mr. Taylor, a member of the chorus, who was very kindly received by the audience, and had he known his lines would have been a very good Cervantes. His singing was liberally encored and was under the circumstances deserving of the favor received. Lily Post made a charming Queen and sang better than she has ever done before here, while Mme. Cottrelly was graceful and looked very picturesque and pretty in the Spanish dress. Mr. Wilson served the purpose of amusing the audience, and Mr. Greenefelder was the conspiring Regent. Miss Pauilin took the part of the King. The piece might profitably be somewhat cut, especially in the last act, where the scene between the innkeeper and

THE RAILROADS.

Charles Francis Adams Jr. on Union Pacific Stock as an Investment.

The Officials Interested Perfecting the Details of the New Northwestern Agreement.

Combinations Regarded as the Only Barrier to a Southwestern Passenger Pool.

Charles Francis Adams Jr. on Union Pacific Stock as an Investment.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 18.—Charles Francis Adams Jr. writes to the *Advertiser* on the value of Union Pacific stock. He made a thorough investigation of the property when he was a member of the Government Director of the company some years ago, and last October he spent two weeks in a careful study of the line in company with its officers. He found it greatly improved in every respect, but on returning East he found a veritable panic prevailing. "The result of my inquiries," he says, "has been a curious insight into the ways and operations of Wall street. I have studied the several steps in the general organized raid of a successful 'bear' campaign. Had I time to follow it out I could make of it an account of no little interest. I could show the thorough knowledge the Wall street operators had of the way in which the work was to be done, and how they based their action upon their knowledge so as to shake the very stock out. The stock-list shows how persistently, and how boldly they backed themselves of it. A list of the charges and of the reports successively circulated against a railway is an eccentric Pegasus. The Lords not long ago made serious scruples on the ground that it would be a precedent. Why Florence Dixie, who is well known to the Stock Exchange, should not spend some time in an unfortunate kind of way I cannot imagine. If my friend Florence Dixie, however, had invested, and having invested, had been induced to invest in it, I want to say that I have been in control of it in New England. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Union Pacific are closely identified together the Broadway or Washington street interest of the continent. They will always be the chief commercial thoroughfare between Chicago and San Francisco. Other lines may be built through the north and south belt of this, but these will be to the Union Pacific only what a Third or Sixth avenue are to Broadway. That is the view it presents me. Seeing it in this light, the Union Pacific seems to me a very valuable property, with a very great future so far as occupying the country is concerned. The policy they are pursuing is a thoroughly sound one. Its actual earnings have for years been invested, and are now being invested, in feeders. Under these circumstances an opportunity of getting control of the property in New England is now offered. It is but necessary to quietly take the stock at the price at which the Wall street bears offer it. It has already been drifting to Boston in considerable quantities. The writer of my present writing is, in so far as I can, to assist it to drift here still faster."

Meeting of the Northwestern Railroad Officials to Carry Out the Details of the New Northwestern Traffic Agreement.

A meeting of the General Managers, General Freight Agents, and General Passenger Agents of the Northwestern roads was held yesterday at the office of Commissioner Carman in the First National Bank Building to arrange the details of the new arrangement regarding eastbound business from Minneapolis and St. Paul. There were present R. R. Cable, General Manager; J. T. Sanford, Traffic Manager, and W. M. Rice, General Freight Agent, and E. St. John, General Passenger Agent, Rock Island; S. S. Merrill, General Manager, and A. J. McCormick, Assistant General Freight Agent, and G. H. Stuford, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee & St. Paul; H. C. Wicker, Traffic Manager, W. S. Mellen, General Freight Agent, and W. H. Stennett, General Passenger Agent, Northwestern; E. W. Winter, Assistant President, and J. H. Higbland, General Traffic Manager, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha; John E. Utt, General Freight Agent Minneapolis & St. Louis; B. P. Bixby, General Freight Agent, Paul Morton, Assistant General Freight Agent, and Percival Lowell, General Passenger Agent, Burlington.

The new agreement was submitted to the meeting by Commissioner Carman and explained by Messrs. Cable and Merrill.

The work to be done by this meeting was simply to arrange new rates and tariffs under the agreement on east-bound business from Northwestern points. Consequently the General Managers withdrew from the meeting and the General Freight Agents took up the work of arranging new freight rates and divisions, while the General Passenger Agents engaged in the work of adjusting passenger rates and preparing rules and regulations for conducting the business. They were reported to the full meeting in the afternoon and finally adjourned until this morning. They will remain in session until their work has been fully completed.

Mr. Harris, Vice-President and General Manager of the Chicago & Northwestern and President of the St. Paul & Omaha Line, is expected to arrive here from New York this evening, and tomorrow the General Managers of the Northwestern roads are to meet and submit certain matters in accordance with the New York agreement. The work will be to decide upon each road's territory and to which the divisions may be built.

It is learned that the new agreement does not provide for pooling the freight and passenger business from Northwestern points, but is a mere agreement similar to the one now in force on east-bound business, and which has been so surprisingly well maintained during the late unpleasantness. Each road is to secure all the business, both freight and passenger, that it can get at the agreed tariff rates. The penalties for violation of the agreement will be as follows: From $500 to $1,000 for each offense. Mr. George H. Carman, Commissioner of the Northwestern Traffic Association, has his jurisdiction extended over the east-bound traffic as long as this condition of things exists. Judging by the success of the west-bound agreement it is believed that the east-bound agreement will prove as much of a success, and that no Northwestern road will soon occur again.

The Acquisition by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Road Looked upon with Favor by the Railroad Men in this City.

The construction of a new extension to St. Paul, Minneapolis, and northwest of those points to the Northwestern is avoided. The St. Paul & Omaha is the natural-northwestern outlet of the Northwestern Road, and no other road could use it to such a good advantage. The parties who have heretofore controlled the St. Paul & Omaha seem also to be satisfied with the result of the deal. They secured a large price for the stock they held, far more than it is generally considered to be worth, and this is probably all they wanted. While it is a dear piece of property, yet Vanderbilt, or rather the Northwestern, will in no doubt be able to make it of considerable value to their other lines.

The Formation of a Southwestern Passenger Pool Not Believed to Be Practicable so Long as the Roads Continue to Pay Commissions.

The General Managers and General Passenger Agents of the Southwestern roads will meet in this city next week to make another effort to form a pool on passenger business between Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City, and St. Louis and Kansas City. The passenger business between these points is in bad shape, and something will have to be done soon to avoid a rate war. Most of the roads favor the formation of a pool, yet it is doubtful whether one can be formed at this time. The great difficulty in the way of the formation of such a pool is the unwillingness to pay commissions for the sale of tickets. It is very strange that these roads take such a position, as everybody knows that the commission system is the principal cause of the troubles regarding the maintenance of passenger rates. It is not only injurious to the interests of the public, but of the railroads. The public does not get the benefit of these commissions. On the contrary, they have to pay high rates to enable the roads to pay the commissions. The money paid to ticket agents and brokers. commissions received by some of the agents amount to more than the salary of a General Manager. If the money now paid out in commissions was applied to the payment of the ticket agents they could all be given a fair remuneration for their services, and a large surplus would remain to go into the treasuries of the railroad companies. But aside from the commission system enables the scalpers to thrive and continue to disturb the rates established by the roads. There is a railroad company in the West that does not employ scalpers and their business. A few years ago they combined and had a law passed making scalping ticket brokers a penal offense. The law, however, has been a dead letter simply because the very roads were instrumental in having passed have all along favored the scalpers, and by allowing them to do a profitable business by insisting they should get as high commissions as they could. So long as this condition of things exists it is useless to try to carry out pooling arrangements on passenger traffic, as the commissions the scalpers get will always enable them to sell tickets below tariff rates and discriminate in favor of those roads which pay them the highest commission and those which have always shown themselves to be their staunch friends.

"The Street" still Speculating on the Northwestern and Omaha Consolidation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The Northwestern Railway's control of the Omaha system continues the subject of much speculation on the street, and one of the causes of weakness in the stock market this morning was the rumor that no consolidation would take place between the two companies. The street has been led to suppose that two shares of Omaha stock would be exchanged for one share of Northwestern common, the preferred shares to be exchanged share for share. It is the upsetting of this calculation that was used as a hammer to knock the market down, and with marked success when it was combined with the well-known fact that the market on Friday and Saturday was greatly oversold. The *Commercial-Advertiser* says on this subject: "We have the information from an authoritative source that the policy of the two roads will be maintained separately, as each has been in the past, and that both will be worked for all they are worth and for the best interests of the stockholders. The Omaha Road was a necessity to the Northwest system, which found itself in a position where it either had to build or acquire."

Exaggerated Accounts of the Financial Troubles of the Atlantic & Pacific.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Rumors have been telegraphed from Albuquerque, N. M., to Chicago and elsewhere, and are being printed at length and in considerable detail, to the effect that the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, which is now being constructed as the connecting link between the St. Louis & San Francisco and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé with the Southern Pacific, is in financial difficulties. The rumor grows out of some delay in paying sub-contractors for ties, etc. Messrs. J. & W. Seligman, who, with other bankers here, are managing the finances of the Atlantic & Pacific, state that the money has been provided for the completion of the remaining 130 miles of the road to connect it with the Southern Pacific, and that there will be no delay in the payment of all contractors. The Atlantic & Pacific has now 500 miles of track completed, and the connection with the Southern Pacific will be made in April.

Legislation in Kansas.

JUNCTION CITY, Kas., Dec. 18.—The committee appointed by a convention of members of the Legislature held at Abilene a few days ago to consider the subject of railroad legislation met here this morning and issued a short address asking that farmers and shippers and all others having a knowledge of discriminations against places or individuals in matters of freight or passenger rates by railroads send such information to the committee, to be laid before the Legislature.

A Conference on the Division of Far Southwestern Business.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—C. C. Wheeler, General Manager of the Atchison & Santa Fé Railroad; W. Hoxie, Vice-President of the Missouri Pacific and Southwestern connections; J. Kimball, of the Union Pacific; General Freight Agent Stubbs, of the Central Southern Pacific; Vice-President Hayes, of the Gould Southwestern roads; and Dillon, President of the Union Pacific, were in executive session today discussing the question of division of business.

Earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 18.—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company for the second week in December footed up $434,000, against $415,000 for the corresponding week last year.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Lake Shore yesterday brought in one carload of European emigrants, who are destined for points in the Northwest.

The regular, monthly meetings of the fast-freight lines (colored lines) will be held at Buffalo Wednesday and Thursday.

Mr. J. A. Monroe, late Assistant Traffic Manager of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, has been appointed Assistant General Freight Agent of the Union Pacific Railway, with headquarters at Omaha.

The first regular weekly meeting of the Chicago Committee of East-bound Passenger Traffic was to have been held at Commissioner Moore's office yesterday, but owing to the absence of several members of the committee the meeting was postponed until after the holidays.

Commissioner Albert Fink has issued a circular announcing the following new rates on tobacco, to go into effect Dec. 26: "To New York, via all rail to East St. Louis, 45½ cents: East Hannibal, 43½ cents; Quincy, East Burlington, East Keokuk, Rock Island, and East Louisiana, 43½ cents; Cincinnati, 32 cents; Louisville, Jeffersonville and New Albany, 35 cents; Evansville, 40 cents; Cairo, 45 cents; Chicago, 37½ cents; Indianapolis, 34 cents."

The gross earnings of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western for the second week in December were $18,234, against $13,320 for the corresponding week last year; increase, $4,413. The gross earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande for the second week in December were $104,700, a decrease of $36,100. The gross earnings of the Union Pacific Railway Company for the first twelve days in December, 1882, show a gain of $34,200 over the corresponding time last year.

On and after today the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway (Pan-Handle Route) will run an additional train between Chicago and Pittsburg, leaving Chicago at 7 a. m. and arriving at Chicago at 8:10 p. m. daily, except Sunday. The time of the through express-train for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Louisville remains unchanged, and it will leave Chicago hereafter at 9:10 a. m. and arrive here at 6 p. m. Heretofore this train left Chicago at 8:05 a. m. and arrived at Chicago at 7:30 p. m.

The roads between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains having succeeded in perfecting their pooling arrangement, an effort is being made to form a pool between the Pacific roads on California business. The parties to this pool will be the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, Union Pacific, Central Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Texas Pacific. The General Managers, General Freight Agents, and General Passenger Agents of those roads are now in New York to perfect the arrangements for the new pool.

The Chicago Committee of East-bound Freight Traffic will hold its regular weekly meeting at Commissioner Moore's office this morning. The principal business to be transacted by the committee is to arrange a plan for weighing car-load freight, as has been done by the Western Railway Weighing Association during the last two years. After making the arrangement the east-bound roads from this city will weigh all car-load freight and charge for actual weight instead of by the car-load, as is now being done.

The projectors of the Toledo, Texas & Rio Grande Railway (narrow gage) have just completed arrangements with the St. Louis & Cairo Railroad (also a narrow gage) to get into Cairo over that line. The Toledo, Texas & Rio Grande runs from Metcalf, Ill., on the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis, to Murphysboro, forty-five miles from Cairo, where it strikes the Cairo & St. Louis. At Cairo it will connect with the Texas & St. Louis (Paramore's) narrow-gage system for Texas and Mexican points. Thus a narrow-gage system will be established from Toledo, O., to Mexico through Texas.

The Toronto *Mail* says: The Pullman Car Company's arrangement with the Grand Trunk will expire next year. The arrangement was made some twenty years ago, and has been the making of the Pullman Company. The Grand Trunk has not failed to ascertain this fact, and on the expiration of the arrangement, it is understood, the two firms will part company. Then the Pullman Company's usefulness, so far as the Grand Trunk is concerned, will be at an end. It is thought that the Grand Trunk Railway will buy many of the sleeping and drawing room cars it has been using from the Pullman Company, but this is doubtful, as it has ample facilities for building cars at its own works at Montreal. The Pullman patent expires in about six months in Canada. It is said that the Grand Trunk Company would patronize the Wagner Company, but as it has recently given orders for the construction of sleepers at its Montreal shops, the work to commence about the time the Pullman patent expires, it looks as if it were going to run its own sleepers.

RECENT ELECTION FOR COUNTY CLERK.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—In THE TRIBUNE of yesterday I noticed an article touching upon the late county election, wherein Mr. A. J. Gallogly makes his intentions known of contesting the election of M. W. Ryan, who was supposed to have been duly elected County Clerk of Cook County. Under these circumstances I believe it my duty to say to Mr. Galloway, go ahead with the good work done, and when the proper time comes I believe sufficient evidence from those on the inside will not fail to be forthcoming to seat Mr. Galloway, and show the monstrous frauds that were practiced, especially in the First and Second Precincts of the Ninth Ward, and also in the First Ward. If Mr. Galloway can reach certain men in the above-named wards I am satisfied he can be seated, and that, too, with very little trouble. ONE WHO KNOWS.

By racking your lungs with a cough you may irritate them into a condition ripe for the production of tubercles, and then, instead of a curable affection, you will have to deal with consumption. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant promptly cures all coughs and colds, and by imparting vigor to the respiratory organs enables them to freely throw off all obstructions engendered by neglected colds, and heals all sore or inflamed parts.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

William Shandon, a Packing-House Employe, Dies from the Effect of Blows.

Three Men Named Ferguson, Jones, and Williston Under Arrest.

It Is Charged that Poison Was Also Used to Accomplish His Death.

William Shandon, a laborer on the cutting floor of Morris & Healey's packing-house at the Stock-Yards, was found opposit Sullivan's saloon on Ashland avenue by his brother-in-law, Robert Ferguson, and Robert Jones late Sunday night suffering from bruises about the head. He was conveyed to his home, on Elizabeth and Forty-fourth streets, and remained unconscious up to the time of his death, which occurred at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The police were ignorant of the condition in which Shandon was placed until 1 o'clock yesterday, when his brother-in-law entered the police station and informed the Sergeant that two unknown men had carried Shandon into the alley in the rear of the Buckley School, and after depositing his apparently inanimate form on the door-step, departed in the darkness towards Ashland avenue. Forthwith officers were detailed to investigate the strange circumstances, but before they had arrived at the residence Shandon was a corpse.

The police are considerably in the dark, and they have arrested three men, who, it is thought, can throw some little light on the mysterious death. A TRIBUNE reporter visited the neat little cottage in the rear of the Buckley School yesterday afternoon. Shandon's widow and two children, aged 4 and 6 years respectively, were bending over the inanimate form of one whose many acts of kindness were expatiated upon at length. Shandon was not a temperate man in the strict use of the term, though he was not a man who forgot home and family, and as a rule brought his earnings home intact. Of late he had not drunk anything in the liquor line, having saved his money with the intention of sending it to his brother in England for the purpose of defraying his expenses to this country. Sunday morning he ate his breakfast as usual, and after having his dinner placed in a can he went to work. He returned home at 6:30 o'clock, and after eating his supper informed his wife that he would go over to Chambers' saloon, as he wished to see some friends. He departed with the intention of returning home in an hour. That was the last seen of Shandon by his wife and family until he was carried home in

AN UNCONSCIOUS CONDITION.

After leaving the house the reporter visited several saloons in the vicinity for the purpose of ascertaining the names of the men whom Ferguson had reported to the police as the ones who carried Shandon home. This was a futile attempt, for the neighborhood in the vicinity were too much engrossed with the murder to talk to reporters. A number of them were inspecting the road where Shandon was found, expecting, no doubt, to find something that would act as a clew. They failed, however, for nothing but the trampled snow was visible, and this was all that indicated that a struggle had taken place. Opposit Sullivan's saloon, where Shandon was found, the road is very narrow, scarcely wide enough for two teams to pass. The ditch is perpendicular and covered with ice. By a few it is thought that Shandon fell into it, and afterwards made his way to the street. However, a few others who have not the least means be the cause of Shandon's death, and the idea that this was the cause will be exploded by Dr. Hull, who was called to attend Shandon a few hours before death intervened. A visit was paid to the residence of the physician on Forty-seventh street and an interview was had.

"When I was called," said the Doctor, "Shandon was as helpless as an infant; his face was growing black, and a certain substance which indicated strychnine poison issued from his lips. His pulse beat feebly, and a few minutes afterward it ceased entirely and dissolution took place." Two only marks that would tend to create suspicion were on the left eyebrow, a little over the temple. This was a new theory, and increased the suspicion of the neighbors that Shandon was treated foully. In fact it prevailed the idea that Shandon's death was caused by falling into the ditch, and those who had been of this opinion turned instantly on hearing what the doctor had said, and subsequently were firm believers that Shandon was poisoned by some one while drinking in a saloon on Ashland avenue. It was well known throughout the neighborhood that he had a few enemies and of the most bitter kind. Several days ago two men named Williston and Jones had boarded with Shandon, and from what could be learned all three had been on the best of terms. Subsequently, however, a coldness sprung up between Jones and Shandon, which resulted in Jones telling Shandon that he would not hit him in his own house, but

WOULD GET EVEN WITH HIM

if his life was spared. Jones then left the house of Shandon and secured board with a man named Chambers on Ashland avenue.

Mrs. Shandon states that up to the time when a quarrel arose between her husband and Jones the two were warm friends, but one night, while talking about some English General, they differed, and harsh words were handed, which resulted in Jones leaving the house in a rage. Williston, the other boarder, was not much thought of by Shandon, nevertheless he failed to charge his landlord with blows and has remained at the house for several months.

Ferguson, Mrs. Shandon's brother, said: About 5:30 o'clock Shandon came into Chambers' saloon and was perfectly sober. He bid me good-evening, and then I asked him how he was, and he replied that they were all in good health. After staying in the saloon for a few minutes he asked me to have something to drink. I took a glass of beer and he drank whisky. Shortly afterwards Williston came in along with Jones, and both men eyed Shandon, as I thought, fiercely. We all took another drink, after which Shandon and Jones went out on the sidewalk in front of Chambers' saloon. While there I heard some harsh words, but paid no attention. They finally became boisterous, and as I was going out to see what the trouble was I met Jones at the door, who asked me to come out. I did so. We walked up the sidewalk a few steps, and Jones turned around and said: 'Bob, did you ever hear me say anything about your brother-in-law' (Shandon). I told him that I never had, and then asked him if that was all he wanted me for. He said 'Yes, but I am going to thump Shandon the first time I meet him again.

We returned to the saloon, and Jones and I went inside. Shandon and Williston soon followed, and we had a drink all around. Jones and Shandon returned to the sidewalk and I followed, as I expected some trouble. While on the outside Shandon told Williston that he took him for a different man, and Jones commenced pommeling at this remark and wanted to settle the disputs by a fight. At this juncture Jones came outside, and Shandon said he would fight either one of them for $10. Williston took $10 from his pocket and Shandon put up a similar amount. They were going to fight, but I separated them and took the money from Williston. I then tried to get Shandon home, and managed to take him across the street, but he said he was perfectly able to take care of himself, and so I left him and went home."

"Was Shandon drunk at the time?"

"Well, no; he was not drunk, but had a little in."

"Did you hear anything after you returned to your boarding-house?"

"Yes; Mrs. Chambers told me that they were fighting outside. I went out and found Williston with his coat off bartering Shandon to fight. I told Williston to put on his coat, and he did so. We then went into the saloon, had another drink, and made up. Shandon and Williston then went out, and I went into the dining-room and staid there for an hour, and went up to my room. I was just going to bed—it was 9 o'clock—when some man ran into Chambers' saloon and cried 'Help!' Jones then came in and told me to put on my clothes, that Shandon was lying out in the road dead. I went out and found him

LYING IN THE ROAD.

He was insensible and paralyzed. I placed him on my back and carried him to his house. When we got there Jones came in and helped me to put him to bed. He did not speak a word. His wife came out and placed a pillow under his head and he expired violently. His wife asked me what was the matter with him, and I told her I thought he was a little drunk. I went to his house this afternoon and he was dying."

"Have you any idea how he met his death?"

"No, I have not; but I would like to have him opened to see whether he was poisoned or not."

"Do you think he was poisoned?"

"Well, it looks as if he did not receive a square deal."

At 10:30 o'clock last night Detective Riley apprehended Williston at Shandon's residence and locked him up. Sergt. Sweeney arrested Jones, and he, too, occupied a cell last night at the station. Mrs. Shandon informed the police last night that she suspected Jones as being her husband's murderer, owing to the threats he had made, and his determination to whip Shandon on Sunday night. Robert Ferguson was also locked up, as he told several equivocal stories to the police and the reporter. It is thought he knows more about the matter than he wants to tell.

Jones was interviewed at a late hour last night in his cell concerning the murder. He was loath to talk, but insisted on saying that he could vindicate himself of any complicity in Shandon's death. He admitted, however, that he was going to whip Shandon when he met him; also that Williston expressed the same idea. Both being out together on the sidewalk opposit where Shandon was found a few minutes later, Jones, to the alarm being raised, indicates that they in all probability carried their threat into execution. The theory advanced by Shandon's wife is that while drinking with his so-called friends some dastard poured poison into his glass, which killed him. Whether such is the case or not cannot be determined until an analysis of the stomach is made. However, the idea seems plausible, as it would be a valorous man who would attempt to assault Shandon with nature's weapons. The Coroner was notified, and a post-mortem examination will be made today. The police are unacquainted with any of the men, as none of them have ever been arrested in the Town of Lake. However, they are of the opinion that Shandon was murdered, and intimate that jealousy was one of the prime factors.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19—1 a. m.—Indications—For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, slightly warmer, southeast to southwest winds, partly cloudy weather, and light rain, with lower barometer.

For the Lake region, increasing cloudiness, followed by light snow, slightly warmer east to south winds, and lower barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, occasional light snow or rain, and partly cloudy weather, southerly to westerly winds, stationary or lower barometer, and slight changes in temperature.

The rivers will change slightly.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer has risen on the Atlantic coast. It is highest in the Lake region and lowest in the Northwest. Clear weather prevails in the districts on the Atlantic coast, with northerly winds and no change in temperature. Fair weather continues in the Lake region and thence southward to the Eastern Gulf coast, with easterly winds and slight changes in temperature. Cloudy weather and light rain are reported from the Mississippi Valley, with warmer, southerly winds and light snow, while warmer, cloudy weather prevails in the Northwest. The following special temperatures are reported at 3 p. m. yesterday: Washington, 37; Norfolk, 38; Savannah, 55; Atlanta, 51; Jacksonville, 57; Pensacola, 54; New Orleans, 66; Galveston, 63; San Antonio, 68; Tucson, 57; Los Angeles, 62; San Diego, 65. Fair weather is indicated for New England and the Middle Atlantic States Tuesday, followed during Tuesday night and Wednesday by increasing cloudiness and light snow or rain. Rain is indicated for the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, followed by clearing weather Wednesday. Snow is indicated for the Lake region Tuesday night.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18, 10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther., 7:35 p. m.	Ther., 10:35 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	29	29	S.E.	Light.	0	Cldy.
Alpena	27	24	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Bismarck	22	22	S.	Light.	.25	Cldy.
Buffalo	29	28	S.	Light.	0	Clear.
Cairo	47	51	S.	Light.	.05	Rain
Cheyenne	41	34	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Cldy.
Chicago	32	32	S.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	39	39	S.	Light.	0	Cldy.
Cleveland	27	26	S.E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Davenport	33	33	S.E.	Brisk.	0	Cldy.
Detroit	28	28	N.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Denison	67	58	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Denver	36	34	S.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Des Moines	31	31	S.E.	Fresh.	0	Cldy.
Detroit	28	27	S.	Fresh.	0	Fair.
Dodge City	53	46	S.	Light.	0	Cldy.
Dubuque	27	27	S.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Duluth	23	22	W.	Fresh.	0	Sn'ng.
Erie	28	28	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Escanaba	29	29	S.	Brisk.	0	Cldy.
Champaign	36	36	S.	Brisk.	0	Cldy.
Fort Buford	21	21	S.W.	Fresh.	.30	Fair.
Fort Custer	32	32	N.E.	Brisk.	0	Snow.
Fort Sill	58	58	S.	Brisk.	0	Cldy.
Fort Smith	55	55	S.	Fresh.	0	Cldy.
Galveston	68	68	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	28	28	N.E.	Brisk.	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	22	22	S.E.	Brisk.	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	34	34	S.	Brisk.	0	Cldy.
Jacksonville	57	57	S.	Fresh.	0	Cldy.
Las Animas	51	51	S.	Fresh.	0	Cldy.
La Crosse	31	31	S.	Fresh.	0	Cldy.
Leavenworth	41	41	S.	Fresh.	0	Cldy.
Louisville	44	44	N.	Light.	0	Clear.
Little Rock	56	56	S.	Light.	0	Cldy.
Marquette	28	28	S.	Fresh.	0	Cldy.
Memphis	61	61	S.E.	Light.	.01	Cldy.
Milwaukee	31	31	S.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Mackinaw	28	28	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Moorhead	23	23	S.	High.	0	Cldy.
Nashville	50	50	S.	Light.	0	Cldy.
North Platte	37	37	S.	Calm.	0	Clear.
Omaha	37	37	S.	Fresh.	0	Cldy.
Oswego	30	30	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Cldy.
Pittsburg	32	32	S.	Light.	0	Clear.
Port Huron	27	26	S.E.	Fresh.	0	Cldy.
Port Eads	68	68	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Rochester	30	30	N.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
San Antonio	69	69	S.	Calm.	0	Cldy.
Shreveport	62	62	S.	Light.	0	Cldy.
Springfield, Mo.	50	50	S.E.	Brisk.	.01	Cldy.
Shreveport	62	62	S.	Brisk.	0	Cldy.
Springfield, Ill.	34	34	S.	Brisk.	0	Cldy.
St. Louis	44	44	S.	Fresh.	.01	Cldy.
St. Paul	30	30	S.E.	Brisk.	0	Cldy.
St. Vincent	23	23	S.	Brisk.	0	Cldy.
Stockton	70	70	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Toledo	28	28	S.	Fresh.	0	Fair.
Vicksburg	62	62	S.E.	Fresh.	0	Cldy.
Yankton	32	32	S.	Fresh.	0	Cldy.
Wathakito	36	36	S.	Calm.	0	Fair.
Chattanooga	45					

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.252	29.2	79	S. E.	5	0	Clear.
9:18 a. m.	30.295	33.3	70	S. E.	11	0	Cldy.
2:18 p. m.	30.320	39.0	61	S. E.	9	0	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	30.340	35.1	72	S. E.	12	0	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.348	33.3	86	S. E.	12	0	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 39.5.
Minimum temperature, 27.5.
Mean daily barometer, 30.323.
Mean daily thermometer, 35.7.
Mean daily humidity, 73.3.

OBITUARY.

Col. G. W. Schofield, in Arizona—Hugh Huntington, at Cleveland, O.—Other Deaths.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 18.—A telegram was received here today by the Rev. J. V. Schofield, pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church, from his brother, Gen. J. M. Schofield, of San Francisco, commander of the Division of the Pacific, announcing the death of their brother, Col. G. W. Schofield, at Fort Apaché, A. T., yesterday morning. His death was altogether unexpected, no letters received from him a few days ago stated that he was enjoying good health and spirits. He was 45 years of age.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 18.—Hugh Huntington, an old and respected citizen of Cleveland, died at his residence on Euclid avenue. Huntington, of the Standard Oil Company, and a Democratic politician of note, died today at his family residence, aged 80 years. Paralysis caused his death.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 18.—Thomas B. Cull, who recently fired at J. B. Coupening in Barr's mammoth dry-goods store, creating considerable excitement, died today at the city hospital, to which he was transferred from jail. He was suffering from a nervous affection caused by morphine-eating.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 18.—James Lyons, a member of the Confederate Congress, is dead, aged at 81.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 18.—James Laughlin Sr., President of the First National Bank, and senior member of Jones & Laughlins, iron manufacturers, died tonight after an illness of many months.

Death of Col. Edward H. Gratiot, of Platteville, Wis., from Paralysis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Dec. 18.—Col. Edward H. Gratiot, of Platteville, Wis., died at 11 o'clock on Sunday forenoon at the family residence in that city of paralysis, with which he was first attacked on Wednesday last, the 13th inst. The deceased was born in St. Louis June 19, 1817, and removed with his father to Gratiot's Grove, Wis., in 1825. He was almost the oldest settler in Southern Wisconsin, and was widely known throughout the country as the inventor of Gratiot's wheat steamer, one of the most valuable appliances ever patented for the manufacture of flour. He was a brother of Mrs. E. B. Washburne, of Chicago. During the late War he discharged with the utmost fidelity the duties of Paymaster in the United States army, and retired with the rank of Brevet-Colonel. His character was that of an honorable, upright man, who commanded the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and a stanch Republican in politics. His nephew, W. F. Washburne, Esq., of Chicago, was present at his bedside, with other members of the family, during his last hours. The funeral will take place from the South Presbyterian Church in Galena on Wednesday forenoon at half-past 10 o'clock. The remains will reach here Tuesday evening.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18.—Henry M. Woodward, for several years manager of the Missouri Car and Foundry Company, of this city, died today. The remains will be sent to New London, Conn.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Andrews, at one time official reporter for the House of Representatives, died today. He was a brother of Bishop Andrews, of California.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 18.—D. H. Donalds, a guest at the National Hotel, unconscious since Saturday, died today.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 18.—Arrived, the Elbe, from New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Arrived, the Alaska, from Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 18.—The steamer Galveston, for Liverpool from Galveston, put in here for coal.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 18.—The steamer Switzerland, from Antwerp for New York, passed Cape Race this morning. She reports fine weather the last week.

The steamers Mississippi and Dominion, bound for Liverpool, passed this afternoon.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 18.—Arrived, the City of Montreal, from New York.

ON A RELIGIOUS TOUR.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—Conductor E. A. Harris, an Old Colony Railroad revivalist, will start tomorrow in connection with Mrs. Smith, the Western revivalist, along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The American Institute Fair, just closed, has awarded Messrs. Thomson, Langdon & Co. the highest award, two (2) medals of superiority for their celebrated Glove-Fitting Corsets and Corset-Clasps.

LICENSES.

Meeting of the Aldermanic Committee—The Legislature to Be Applied To,

And Meanwhile the Council Will Do in a Mild Way What Licensing It Can.

The special committee appointed by the Council to consider means of raising money for the city's use held another meeting yesterday afternoon. There were present Ald. Hildreth, who presided, Mayor Harrison, Controller Gurney, and Ald. Meier (Sixteenth Ward.)

The Chair said any motions or suggestions would be in order.

Controller Gurney asked the Mayor if he had anything more to say.

"No," replied his Honor, "I have nothing, as the newspapers lied about what I did say."

Controller Gurney moved that the committee recommend that the Law Department be requested to prepare a bill for a system of general license, and that the city authorities be requested to urge its passage through the Legislature.

The Chair wanted the motion thus amended: That the Controller be directed to prepare a general license bill, present it to the Legislature, and urge its passage.

Ald. Meier said it struck him that there was one thing more to do. He was in favor of, going to the Legislature and asking for a general license act, but he didn't expect much from the Legislature, and—

Mayor Harrison broke in upon him with the statement that no benefit could be gotten from an act this year, and if they went to the Legislature and asked for the passage of such a bill the members would say,

"WHY DON'T YOU LICENSE SUCH BUSINESSES AS YOUR CHARTER ALLOWS?"

We have given you the power to do it."

Ald. Meier remarked that that was what he intended saying.

The Chair said the answer would be, "We don't care about placing a burden on certain classes and letting others go free."

The Mayor replied that that wouldn't do. If the Council put a fair—not a burdensome—license on all the businesses it had power to, then the authorities could go to the Legislature and ask for an extension of power. He believed the city could get it then, but not otherwise.

The Chair thought the Legislature would not hesitate in allowing Chicago to license all vehicles, private or public—exact an equitable fee from all. This would enable the Council to improve all the streets.

The Mayor suggested as an amendment that the Council fix a fair license on all such businesses as it had power to reach.

Ald. Meier favored that, but wanted to say, before a vote was taken,

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Judge W. Q. Gresham, of the United States Court, Indianapolis, is at the Grand Pacific.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday were $20,063, whisky paying $22,230, cigars and tobacco $5,415, and beer $1,942.

H. A. Burt, Marquette; Amos Gillette, St. Louis; Z. Iley, San Francisco; W. E. Walker, Taunton, Mass.; D. T. Leahy, New York, are at the Tremont.

The Chicago Lodge of Elks will give an invitation social session at their lodge-rooms next Thursday evening at 10 o'clock. A fine program has been arranged.

Commodore N. W. Kittson, the Minnesota millionaire, Mr. Ben Woodmansee, the manager of his breeding-farm, and John Spian, the driver of the Kittsondale trotters, are all in Chicago.

J. R. Rowan, Liverpool, England; M. C. Chisholm, Winnipeg; J. W. Dinsmore, Bloomington; B. Galland, New York; and Gen. J. F. Farnsworth, Washington, are at the Sherman.

The funeral of Miss Emilie Gavin will be from 68 North State street at 10:30 a. m. today, to the Cathedral of the Holy Name, thence by cars to Calvary. Friends are respectfully invited.

The South Town Collector is very anxious that citizens and taxpayers generally should come forward and pay up promptly at the office, No. 200 Dearborn street, as the city is greatly in need of money to pay off the police and firemen.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was at 8 a. m., 23 degrees; 9 a. m., 24; 10 a. m., 24; 11 a. m., 25; 12 m., 26; 1 p. m., 28; 3 p. m., 29; 6 p. m., 28; 8 p. m., 24. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.55; 8 p. m., 29.57.

Rudolph Spiller, a teamster, in attempting to drive under a low beam at No. 9 Warren avenue yesterday morning with a load of lime, was caught between the beam and the load and fractured his spine. He was removed to the County Hospital, and will probably die of his injuries.

Dr. J. O. Skinner, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Flanders, Boston; John Thompson, New York; Y. W. Nims, Denver; D. J. Chase, Topeka; S. S. Stevenson, Council Bluffs, Bartley Campbell and Miss Mary Mills, New York; C. H. Freeman, Victoria, B. C.; H. B. Tripp, Yankton; H. B. Honors, New York, are at the Palmer.

The Cumberland Gun Club held its annual meeting last night at the Sherman. The following officers were elected: President, John M. Smyth; Vice-President, James A. Sexton; Treasurer, John Highland; Secretary, Charles K. Herrick; Executive Committee, George Y. Farmer, H. W. Loveday, C. D. Gammerson.

The chute for depositing second-class mail matter is now located in the basement at the Clark street front, underneath the main entrance, and is reached by the driveway entering at Adams street. The office for payment of postage on second-class matter is still at the old place on Jackson street, the new quarters not being yet ready for occupancy.

E. Katz, editor *Daily Examiner*, San Francisco; Judge J. F. Kinney, Nebraska; ex-Gov. Lucius Fairchild, Wisconsin; Judge and Mrs. W. E. Carter, Platteville, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Bill, U. S. A.; E. H. Krafft, Paris, France; Charles Kessler, Frankfort-on-the-Main; L. Borchard, St. Petersburg, Russia; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Wheaton, are at the Grand Pacific.

Capt. H. A. Parker, President of the Englewood Veteran Union Club, is in receipt of a letter from Miss Sarah Brown, daughter of Mrs. John Brown, dated at San Francisco, Cal., stating that her mother arrived home much improved in health. He also received one from Mrs. Brown, inclosing an autograph letter of Gerrit Smith to Mrs. Brown, dated May 16, 1860. It is presented by Mrs. Brown to the Memorial Association of Englewood.

Officers Dudley and Mitchell of the Humane Society yesterday arrested Harry Burton and Amos Snow, whom they found driving an old lame horse hitched to a heavily-loaded junk-wagon belonging to James Spurr of No. 20 Depuyster street. The animal's limbs were one mass of raw sores, and the wonder is that it had strength enough to support its own weight. Burton and Snow were locked up at the Armory, the horse was killed, and a warrant sworn out for the arrest of Spurr.

The salesmen and employés of the wholesale clothing house of Charles P. Kellogg & Co. yesterday afternoon surprised Mr. Edward P. Hall, who is to sever his connection with the establishment Jan. 1, by presenting him with a solitaire diamond stud. Mr. Hall has been with the house nearly a quarter of a century, and every one of the employés participated in the token of remembrance. A very neat presentation speech was made by Mr. William B. Main, but Mr. Hall was too much overcome to make any response.

The West Park Board met in regular session yesterday. The plan of the committee appointed for the purpose for the bridge to be erected in Garfield Park at a cost of about $1,200 was approved. The President stated that he had sold the lots in Douglas and Humboldt Parks, and was instructed dispose of that in Garfield Park to the highest bidder. The Finance Committee was instructed to pay $5,000 of the $15,000 due Dec. 23 on the Washington street assessment and continue the indebtedness on the balance with interest.

The arrangements looking to the introduction of electricity as a motor on the West Side Street Railway are being perfected as rapidly as possible. Superintendent Lake takes a deep interest in the Sperry system, to which THE TRIBUNE has alluded, and President Jones and the Directors of the company are expected to take definite action before long. Mr. Sperry is confident that he has solved the problem of locomotion by electricity. The citizens of Chicago will eagerly await the practical illustration of his system.

One week ago yesterday Michael Hughes, of No. 340 West Polk street, possessed $100 in gold. In the evening of that day he visited a blue Island avenue saloon, where he displayed his wealth, thereby exciting the cupidity of a couple of crooks named August Freeman and John alias Nosey Harris, who happened to be there. When Hughes left he was followed by these two fellows, and when near his home was held up and robbed by them. The matter was reported at the West Twelfth Street Police Station, and yesterday Officers Dooley and Shanley arrested Freeman and Harris, who were identified by Hughes and booked for robbery. They will be taken before Justice Ingersoll today.

Miss May Rogers, of Dubuque, delivered an interesting essay upon "The Life of Madam Roland" before a select assembly of ladies in the club room of the Sherman House yesterday. Miss Rogers came to Chicago at the solicitation of Mrs. Starett, literary editor of the *Western Magazine*, and to Mrs. Helen Studd, Mrs. W. O. Carpenter, and Miss S. A. Richards are due the success of the entertainment and the presence of so large a number of ladies. Members of the Fortnightly Woman's Club and Athenæ Literary Societies were present. Miss Rogers' delivery was pronounced good and her essay well received by those present.

Detectives Elliott and Wiley yesterday brought Bill Henry, alias Dorsey, before Justice Wallace on three charges of burglary. Dorsey is the negro in whose possession was found a valuable lot of jewelry and clothing—several hundred dollars' worth—for which he could not account. Most of the stuff was identified as having been stolen. [illegible] Blair, of No. 225 Michigan avenue, lost $150 worth of valuables; A. R. Wilson, of No. 2240 Wabash avenue, lost $300 worth; and Mrs. Wampold, of No. 2811 Wabash avenue, lost $250 worth. Most of the jewels and clothing lost by these complainants were found in Dorsey's room. The prisoner waived examination in each case, and was held to the Criminal Court in bonds aggregating $2,000.

Leslie Chase, the young desperado who led in the outrageous attempt to murder and rob Henry Zimmer, the old grocer of Homewood, Town of Thornton, yesterday waived examination before Justice Meech on a charge of assault with intent to commit murder and was committed to jail in default of $5,000 bail. About ten days ago Chase and a young German named Herman Jaeger, both masked and heavily armed, visited Zimmer's store as the proprietor was closing up, and Chase, without any warning, sent a bullet into the old man's breast. Before he could rob the till, however, he was knocked down by his wounded victim and then captured by Zimmer's son with the assistance of the neighbors. He had two revolvers on him. Jaeger, who was afterward captured and held in $5,000 bail as an accessory, claims that Chase forced him into the scheme to rob Zimmer. The latter is recovering from his wound.

The suit of Farmer Harms against the county for $74,000 for extra work on the new Court-House came up at Wheaton yesterday before Judge Williams, of Quincy, who had been selected to hear the case. The county was represented by County-Attorney Bliss, Gen. L. N. Stiles, and Commissioner Mattocks, and Mr. Harms by John V. Le Moyne, Mr. Gary, and a local attorney. The jury was impaneled in the forenoon, and in the afternoon the opening speeches were made and the taking of testimony commenced. The contract under which the work had been done was let in 1877, and excluded at the former trial, and the representatives of the county claim it as a victory, their theory being that it covers the claim in dispute. The jury is said to be a very satisfactory one, and both sides express themselves as well pleased with the presiding Judge. It will take a week to finish the trial, it is thought.

Three parties of "land-lookers" passed through Chicago last week en route to Texas and Mississippi, with tents and full camping outfits prepared for an indefinite stay in the woods. Some of them go to Southeastern Mississippi to inspect pine lands; others will investigate the Yazoo Delta cotton and timber lands, while one party will take a look at the grazing ranges of Texas. They are sent out by capitalists of Michigan, Wisconsin, and New York. The "New South" is attracting as much attention at the present time as any other section of the country, and Northern capitalists are finding much to their regret that English, German, and Canadian investors have already secured the choicest pine and cotton lands of Mississippi. One purchaser is offered an advance of 200 per cent on cost of a large tract of the delta timber lands.

The outlook for Paddy Kent, the sand-bagger and notorious crook generally, is not at all promising. A few nights ago he was arrested for participating, with another highwayman, in a dastardly assault on Mr. C. H. Porter, of No. 2057 Wabash avenue. The robbers were frightened away immediately after doing the sand-bag act and before they got any valuables from Mr. Porter. Kent was arrested while running away, but his pal escaped. After the arrest of Kent he was identified as the assailant of Mr. T. A. Lessenger, of No. 2002 Wabash avenue, who had met with an experience similar to that of Mr. Porter. When brought before Justice Wallace yesterday on several different charges Patsy took a change of venue to Justice Prindiville. The change, however, availed him nothing, as he was fined $50 for vagrancy, $50 for disorderly conduct, and held in $400 to the Criminal Court for attempted robbery. He went to jail.

A more than ordinary interesting lecture on "The Eye" was given at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Apollo Hall by Dr. Arnold P. Gilmore, the eye and ear surgeon, before the Woman's Physiological Institute. The lecture gave a clear and lucid description of the eye, its care, the use and abuse of spectacles and eye-glasses, decrying the affectation of the use of glasses simply for effect where none are necessary. He also spoke on the use and abuse of light to the eye, with a brief synopsis of the philosophy of light; the way in which the image is formed in the eye; the care of children's eyes in infancy and the care required in the eyes of the adult. The lecture was full of practical advice to mothers and nearly devoid of technical terms. The lecture was illustrated practically by the natural eyes of animals, enlarged reproductions of the eye, and by elegantly-prepared detailed charts which showed every portion of the human orb.

It would appear that the arrest of the slugger Paddy Kent has not stopped the sand-bagging cases in the Twenty-second street district. A report last night furnishes the details of perhaps as daring an assault as has been committed in the city this season. It was hardly half-past 5 o'clock when W. H. Woods, ticket agent of the Michigan Southern Railway at Twenty-second street, stepped out of the station for the purpose of giving a sum of money to the express messenger of the outgoing train. As he stepped upon the front platform of the car he was met by a man who knocked him senseless with a sand-bag, took $47 from his person, and ran away. Mr. Woods was found by some of the railway employés, but remained unconscious for some time, and of course had no opportunity of seeing his assailant long enough to recognize him and see him. He is slightly bruised about the head, but it is thought will be but temporarily disabled.

Two officers at the Desplaines Street Station have been hard at work for some time on a case of considerable importance and have succeeded in arresting two "slick" thieves and recovering a large portion of the stolen goods. The prisoners, who are Germans, seem to be strangers in the city, and while apparently very unsophisticated have been doing a good deal of thieving, paying particular attention to furnished rooms and suburban apartments. Their operations have covered several months and have been carried on in a very bold manner, their tools being simply a lot of skeleton keys. Rooms and residences where occupants were absent have been their especial "marks," and property to the value of perhaps $1,000 or more, consisting of jewelry, clothing, silver, and plated ware, has been stolen. A prominent officer of the First National Bank has been a loser by their operations, but nearly all of his stuff has been recovered and is in the hands of the officers. It is expected that today will witness a wholesale arrest of certain individuals who have been purchasing this stuff. The police at the station when questioned about the latter refused to furnish any names either of prisoners or victims.

When Robert Healey, the Bridgeport thief, made an attempt to steal $300 worth of diamonds from Emanuel Isaacs, of No. 224 Clark street, last Friday, he was accompanied by another young man who acted as a "stall," attracting the attention of the pawnbroker while Healey took the jewels. At the first indication of trouble he slid out the front door and made his escape. After Healey's arrest the police of the Twenty-second street district were notified to look out for Healey's partner, and Saturday afternoon Officers Kipley and Jones, who are doing work in plain clothes, met William Bridgeman and a young man supposed to be Paddy Doyle, a Canadian thief. They knew that Bridgeman used to run with Healey, and so arrested both him and Doyle, finding on Bridgeman a choice lot of skeleton keys and similar instruments, adding considerable strength to his reputation of being a "supper-time sneak"—going into houses while the occupants are enjoying the evening meal and cleaning out bedrooms and hallways. They were taken to the armory, where Bridgeman was booked as an accessory to a larceny, while Doyle was simply locked up and held to await developments. It is known that a fine kit of burglars' tools were taken away from their room on State street a few days ago, with a couple of trunks, and the officers are making an attempt to locate this stuff, under the impression that the trunks contain stolen property.

EX-GOV. OGLESBY.

ruddy-faced and silver-haired, arrived in the city last evening from his Logan County home, and registered at the Grand Pacific. To a representative of THE TRIBUNE who called to see him he stated that he had come up to Chicago to attend to some private business in connection with his property interests south of the city, and that politics had no part in his trip. The reporter, of course, broached the subject of the Senatorial contest, and endeavored to get the Governor's diagnosis of the situation and its probable outcome. He had very little to say on that score, however, except that a good many people had written to him recently urging him to become a candidate, and expressing a desire to support him. In the brief chat which followed the Governor seemed to be impressed with the importance of the future of the Republican party than with the Senatorial contest, although he left the impression on the reportorial mind that if he were chosen by the Legislature he would be very glad to serve the people in the Senate for the next six years. From his manner and conversation, it was apparent that he had formed no plans or purposes in the matter, and had no machine at work in his behalf. He will remain in the city today and perhaps tomorrow, and rather intimated, as the reporter withdrew, that he might have something to say on the Senatorial business before leaving the city.

BALTI—WILLARD.

The wedding of Mr. Charles Guy Balti and Miss Jessie Willard, both of this city, took place yesterday at noon at the Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. T. B. Marsh officiating. The bridal party entered the church and took their places in front of the altar-rail. The bride wore a rich cream-white ottoman silk, with pointlace flounce and trimmings caught at the side with a cluster of lilies of the valley. She had also a veil and diamond ornaments. The bridesmaids were Miss Sarah A. Willard, Miss Eldridge, and Miss Nichols. Miss Willard wore a Greenaway dress of buff cashmere and silk, and carried a basket of Marechal Niel roses; Miss Nichols and Miss Eldridge wore similar costumes of pink and heliotrope, respectively, the former carrying a basket of bourseline roses and the latter pansies. All wore poke bonnets and long silk mitts of the same shade as their costumes. The groomsmen were Mr. Anson L. Balti, Mr. Charles P. Miller, and Mr. John A. Willard, brother of the bride, acting as the groom's best man. The ushers were Mr. Frank Frederick and Mr. William Washburn. After the ceremony the party went to the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1248 Michigan avenue, where an informal reception and banquet were held. The wedding presents were numerous and very elegant. Mr. and Mrs. Balti leave this evening upon a two weeks' tour through the East.

CHARGED WITH BEATING A HOTEL.

A few days ago a young man of genteel appearance registered at the Clifton House as Henry Oppenheimer and asked for a room. His request was granted, but, having no baggage, he was asked certain pertinent questions by the clerk. To the latter Mr. Oppenheimer explained that he was employed as a salesman in a well-known wholesale dry-goods house on Wabash avenue and would settle his account at the hotel at the end of each week. This explanation, made in a suave manner, proved acceptable for the time being, and Mr. Oppenheimer became a regular guest, rarely missing a meal and exhibiting a good appetite and a fondness for repose. He appeared to enjoy hotel life immensely. Yesterday morning his bill had reached the sum of $35, and he was called on for a settlement. Unfortunately he was not provided with sufficient funds to liquidate, and thereupon Mr. John L. Woodcock, proprietor of the Clifton, began an investigation as to the truth of the tale related by Oppenheimer when he registered. The result of the investigation was the arrest of the young man on a charge of swindling. The firm in whose employ he claimed to be said they did not know such a man, and, naturally enough, Mr. Woodcock reached the conclusion that Mr. Oppenheimer's game was beating hotels. Justice Wallace heard the evidence and held the defendent to the Criminal Court in $300 bail.

IT WAS NOT DUNHAM.

There was published in Sunday's paper as an interview with W. S. Wells, of Minnesota, concerning a certain class of scalper speculators on the Board of Trade in this city, the statement that a morning paper had recently published an interview with the President of the Board of Trade in which the reputation of the scalpers, referred to and his business were very highly recommended. President Dunham was not the man interviewed; it was the President of some of the outside organizations or bucket-shops. If Mr. Dunham is approached on the subject he will not fail to put himself on record as unfavorably opposed to what are known as "club" and "fund" speculations, nor will he hesitate to give his reasons therefor.

THE RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

The twenty-fifth annual report of the Chicago Relief & Aid Society, which was submitted last evening to the Mayor and Common Council, makes the following exhibit for the year ending Oct. 31, 1882: Number of families relieved, 1,944; number of children, 9,498, or an average of 5½ to a family, to whom were issued 11,954 yards of calico, flannel, muslin, etc.; 47 shawls; 95 infants' wardrobes; 1,416 pairs of boots and shoes; 343 blankets, and 295 comforts. Of the total number of families aided, 985 were aided only once during the year; 275 twice; 190 three times; 183 four times; 165 five times; and only 46 six times or more. There were 9,294 applications for aid, of which only 3,998 were approved. The Superintendent's report shows a total distribution and expenditure of $31,352, of which $15,859 was in cash, and $9,761 in clothing, dry goods, blankets, furniture, fuel, and boots and shoes. The Treasurer reports as cash on hand, $56,308, against $83,746 last year, from which it appears that the year's outgo has been $27,437. Of this amount $305 came from O. C. Gibbs, $10 from Philip Addiphus, $1,475 as rent of the building, and $1,847 interest.

ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO.

Weary of opposing Chicago by falsifying facts, the St. Louis *Republican* has endeavored in a recent article to show how closely related the two cities are, and to argue that relationship means something more than turmoil and bad feeling. With the view of illustrating the ties which should bind the two cities now that St. Louis has lost all hope of ever being a rival of Chicago, the *Republican* selects the postal business done between the Bridge City and other important cities of the country, the same including the money-order traffic. In comparing the latter business it finds that Chicago is in the lead, as it sends in one month 179 orders to Chicago, while only 154 are mailed to Kansas City, 124 to New Orleans, and ninety-nine to New York. In computing the number of letters sent out from its town the journal finds that Chicago occupies a second place, New York receiving 4,000 letters and postal cards daily, Chicago, 2,700, and Cincinnati, 1,176. From this standpoint the *Republican* concludes that the relations between St. Louis and Chicago are closer than any other cities in the Union, New York and Boston excepted, and it sees no reason why the amenities of relationship should not be cultivated.

THE CITY-HALL.

There is diphtheria in Room 4, No. 39 Adams street and at No. 475 West Fourteenth street.

Small-pox was reported yesterday at No. 58 Thirty-ninth street, No. 125 Church, and No. 12 Edward. There was a death from the disease at No. 33 Burlington.

Complaint was made to the Commissioner of Public Works yesterday that the Pan-Handle Road was laying tracks across Wood and Lincoln streets without an ordinance. The work will be stopped.

The Sanitary Inspectors served eighty-nine notices and abated 105 nuisances last week; the market men condemned 3,245 pounds of meat; and the contractor removed 141 dead animals from the streets.

Among the building permits issued yesterday were the following: C. W. Earle, three-story dwelling, 25x79 feet, No. 535 West Washington street, $14,000; O. M. Brady, two two-story dwellings, 50x47 feet, Erie street and Western avenue, $10,000.

The saloon licenses of James Dalton, No. 134 West Madison street, and Joseph Weina, No. 75 South Halsted street, revoked the other day because the places were disreputable, have been restored by the Mayor on the recommendation of the Police Department, "the parties having given their saloons the appearance of first-class places, and promising to run in a decent and orderly manner."

There were 212 deaths in the city last week, an increase of 25 over the preceding week, and of 23 over the corresponding one last year. Of the deceased, 94 were under 5 years of age, 53 under 1 year. Accidents carried off 7, bronchitis 14, convulsions 20, diphtheria 14, scarlet-fever 7, typhoid fever 7, heart diseases 4, meningitis 14, consumption 24, paralysis 8, small-pox 5, old age 6. The annual death-rate was 19.95.

Scarlet-fever was reported yesterday at the following places: No. 64 Rush, No. 185 Ashland avenue, No. 11 Hubbard court, Thirty-fifth, east of State, No. 2340 Calumet avenue, No. 2917 Wentworth avenue, No. 141 De Koven, No. 71 Clybourn avenue, No. 55 Twenty-fourth, No. 2022 Michigan avenue, No. 253 Thirty-fifth, No. 307 South Jefferson, No. 134 West Harrison, No. 707 Thirtieth (two cases), No. 3728 Armour, No. 54 West Nineteenth, No. 189 West Fourteenth, No. 12 Bowers.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The case of Mrs. Scoville, who was adjudged insane some time ago and subsequently granted a new trial, was yesterday stricken from the docket in the County Court by agreement. The story goes that she and her husband have made up, and, since he did not appear to prosecute, the hope is expressed that this will be the last of the domestic squabble in the courts.

STILL AFTER FOUL AIR.

It was given out yesterday that the Judges who are to succeed Gardner and Anthony in the Criminal Court had said that they would not attend the court until the building had been overhauled. If they have made any such statements the reports in reference to the unsanitary condition of the building are responsible for it. As has before been said, it is possible that the air in the building is not as pure as it might be, but to date there is no proof on either side of the dispute. The sewers may be out of order; but if so it is the fault of the persons having charge of them, and not of the construction. In other words, if the air is not pure and the water-closets foul there ought to be some other remedy for the trouble than the proposed employment of an army of mechanics and the tearing-up of everything at an expense of from $15,000 to $20,000. Mr. Ender, for instance, who has looked over the ventilation and sewerage, says the trouble is that the fresh-air pipes, and sewers or drains are choked up for want of attention, which he has demonstrated to his own satisfaction by trying, without success, to use the fan for forcing pure air into the building. If this is the trouble it can be remedied at a very small outlay, and instead of employing an architect to make plans for tearing up everything it will only be necessary to employ a sewer-builder or plumber for a few days. A further examination of the premises will be made today, and an expert plumber will be in attendance to seek out the foul odors said to exist.

THE REVENUE MARINE.

OBJECTIONS TO ITS TRANSFER TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

In his annual report to Congress the Secretary of the Navy devotes considerable time to arguing that the revenue marine service, the light-house service, and some other departments now under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury should be put under the control and become a part of the Navy Department, on the ground that naval officers are better qualified to perform these duties, which in themselves have a direct bearing on maritime affairs. The Secretary argues for this change on the further ground that these branches of the service would furnish employment for the large number of naval officers who are in the awful predicament of having nothing to do. There are no vessels, and the navy has at last turned for relief to the Treasury Department. As might have been expected, these proposed sweeping changes have excited much comment among customs and revenue marine officers, and they, very naturally, are vehement in opposing any change. Understanding this feeling, a TRIBUNE representative yesterday had a little talk with an officer of the revenue marine who had decided opinions on the subject. Like all officials of the Government who feel that their tenure of office depends very much on the caprices or prejudices of a superior, he objected to the use of his name, but otherwise was willing enough to talk.

"What do you think of the proposed change?" asked the writer.

"That's just what I wanted to talk to you about. The officers in our branch of the service do not like it at all. Our ships for over 100 years have been under the control of the Treasury Department. It is solely for the Secretary of the Treasury to order them about. They are employed solely on Treasury business, and it would result in endless delays and worse confusion if he had to apply to the Secretary of the Navy every time he wanted a vessel to move to a certain point. To a great extent we are subject to the civil authorities. We are often ordered from point to point by a Collector of customs, and our work is essentially one of coöperation with the customs officers. Were the service put under the care of the Navy Department it would be independent of the customs officers, and thus they would lose all the authority they now possess, and it would be impossible to order a vessel to any point without an amount of red tape which would result in embarrassing delays."

"What is the motive for the change?"

"It is simply to give some employment to officers of the navy who now cannot find anything to do. The service is essentially different, and were it put under the control of the Navy Department they would saddle it down with a long list of officers and men, quadrupling the present cost. The revenue marine officers are supposed to be pilots in the strict sense of the word, and they are brought up to this work. They are coasters, and their connection with the customs service is such that they are required to possess all the technical knowledge of customs officers. There might be some economy in dismissing all the officers of the revenue marine and employing naval officers who know about nothing to do, but it would be manifestly unjust to us. If economy is desired, why not dismiss the naval officers, who are not earning their salt, and retain the revenue-marine officers, who are constantly employed in a valuable, legitimate, and economical service?"

"What will you do about it?"

"I do nothing. Still, I cannot believe that Congress will consent to any such change simply to give some graduates of Annapolis a chance to cruise about."

LONG JOHN'S VALUABLES.

THE MAN ARRESTED FOR STEALING THEM PROTESTS HIS INNOCENCE.

The real name of the young man arrested in the bond-robbery case Sunday morning by two of Pinkerton's detectives turns out to be Edward Eagan, according to the prisoner's own story. THE TRIBUNE of yesterday morning gave in detail the interesting circumstances attending the arrest. A tin box containing $2,000 in Government bonds, together with deeds, mortgages, and historical documents of almost priceless value, was stolen from the vault of Long John Wentworth's office at No. 45 La Salle street and secreted in a pile of coal in the cellar of the building after the bonds had been extracted. The janitor of the building found the box and notified the owner. The latter, in turn, secured the assistance of Pinkerton, and two of his detectives arrested young Eagan Sunday morning as he was about, it is alleged, to unearth his supposed treasure from the coal-pile—supposed treasure because no valuable papers had been removed. When first arrested the prisoner gave the name of Fowler, claimed that he was a plumber, and refused to tell anything of his family or antecedents. Now, however, he says his name is Edward Eagan; that his home is at No. 14 Currier street, and that he is a gasfitter by trade. He gave the wrong name at first, he says, because he did not know what charge was to be made against him, and thought he would come out all right without letting his relatives or friends know that he had been arrested. He explains further that he went to No. 45 La Salle to see a house-mover named Vincent, whom his mother wanted to employ. Finding the office of the house-mover closed, he went to the cellar in search of a closet preparatory to returning home when he was unceremoniously pinched.

Yesterday morning Eagan was brought before Justice Wallace on a charge of larceny. Having no attorney he applied for a continuance, and one was granted him until today, his bail being fixed at $3,000.

Notwithstanding Eagan's assertion that he was only hunting the closet when swooped down upon by Pinkerton's operatives, the latter declare that he was in the act of digging for the box when arrested. The only circumstance in Eagan's favor seems to be that of previous reputation. So far as the police have been able to ascertain, he had never been implicated in any serious difficulty until Sunday morning. It was stated at Pinkerton's headquarters last night that the operatives who made the arrest had the prisoner "dead to rights." Their instructions were to arrest the men who attempted to get at the box, and they carried out their instructions.

ENGLISH TIN-PLATE FAILURES.

THEY WILL HAVE NO PERCEPTIBLE EFFECT ON THE AMERICAN TRADE.

Yesterday afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter called upon several tin and iron dealers for the purpose of ascertaining what, if any, effect the recent heavy failures of English tin-plate firms would have upon the trade in this country. The first gentleman seen was Mr. Chestam, of the Chicago Stamping Company, at No. 10 Lake street. "You understand," said the gentleman, "that these failures have followed very fast upon the heels of the failure of the Swansea coke-ware manufactory in Wales, which occured only a few days ago. As a rule the establishments that failed were those which were being operated upon limited capital, and which for more than a year have been selling tin-plate at a loss. The margin on the manufacture is very small at best on account of the competition, and lately they have all been selling at a loss. I presume those with the most capital have survived. As for the effect upon American business the failures will have none. The price of plate may be advanced some, but the failures will not be felt here. There is no doubt that there are ample firms remaining to supply all the demand, and perhaps more."

Mr. Dennison, of the firm of Shepard & Co., of No. 86 Lake street, had not fully considered the matter, but he saw how the failures would have any bad effect on the business in this country. It might be that prices would firm up somewhat, but that would be the only effect. These manufactories are so numerous in Wales that they virtually have a competition that is disastrous every few years to those with the least capital. They have been selling tin-plate at a loss time and time again, and the failures lose for logical outcome of such a course. The establishments that remain will now perhaps be able to put a better price on their products, but as soon as there is anything like a suggestion of room for them the others will be started up, as there is always English capital seeking investment even where there is a chance for but a small percentage of return.

Mr. William Blair, of the firm of William Blair & Co., of No. 172 Lake street, concurred in the opinion of the two gentlemen quoted, that the failures would not be felt in this country. The time would never come when the supply of tin-plate would not equal the demand, and there was no danger of any bad effect on the business here. Plate was a little higher now than a few days ago, and it might advance a little, but not sufficiently to make any particular difference to any one.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

A GRIST OF BILLS—LIGHTING THE COURT-HOUSE.

The regular weekly meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all of the members present except Mr. Mattocks. President Ochs in the chair.

A communication from Architect Willett, who had been appointed to look into the sanitary condition of the jail and Criminal-Court Building was read and referred. He had been delayed in his inspection because he had been unable to get the plans of the building, and after getting them he had been ordered not to do anything until further orders by Mr. Albright. He was ready to go forward with the examination, however, and awaited instructions.

The Committee on City Relations reported in favor of paying bills to the amount of $3,096, the most of which were for transportation; the Hospital Committee on bills to the amount of $2,944; the Charity Committee on bills to the amount of $5,406; the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts on bills to the amount of $7,363; the Committee on Buildings and Charities reported on estimates to the amount of $20,953, and recommended the boring of an additional artesian well at the Poor Farm, the bids for the work to be opened on the 26th; the Committee on Buildings and Hospital reported on bills to the amount of $13,382.

All of the bills and recommendations were approved except as to the new artesian well, which was laid over for one week.

The Committee on Court-House and Records reported that the cost of lighting the new Court-House should be reduced, and called upon the contractors who put in the elevators to place them in order in the next thirty days.

Mr. Donnersberger introduced a resolution authorizing the usual Christmas dinner at the several county institutions, which was adopted.

DIVIDING THE TAXES.

Mr. Senne, from the Finance Committee, introduced a resolution authorizing the County Treasurer to apportion the taxes collected for the year as follows: To the general fund, 66.01 per cent; to the interest fund, old indebtedness, 11.86; new indebtedness, 10.13; to the poor-house building-fund, 7.28; and to the hospital building-fund, 4.73, provided that the amount to the credit of the poor-house fund should not exceed $100,000, and that the amount to the credit of the hospital fund should not exceed $65,000. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Ochs introduced a resolution appointing Fred Ochs to the position of watchman in the new Court-House, to fill a vacancy created by death a few hours before, and was most thoroughly sat down upon. A motion to refer prevailed by a vote of 12 to 3, which means that there is something in the air.

Mr. Wasserman had a resolution of the same character appointing Barney Brochandorf to the position, but seeing how the Chairman had been treated withdrew it, notwithstanding it was in the Clerk's hands.

A resolution followed looking to returning the commissions or credentials of the Commissioners to them to be framed, but it was laughed down.

A requisition was read from the Clerk of the Criminal Court asking that a telephone be placed in his office, that new carpets be furnished him, and that a supply of brooms, dusters, sponges, matches, etc., be supplied.

Mr. Albright wanted his committee given authority to fill the requisition, but since it was so unusual for the Clerk to send in any such request the whole thing was referred in order that it might be talked over.

After some further business, which was transacted with a great deal of tediousness, the board adjourned until next Tuesday, when bids for county supplies will be opened.

THE REPUBLIC LIFE.

A POOR OUTLOOK FOR AN EARLY DIVIDEND.

It is but natural that creditors of a dead organization should con plain steadily about their failure to receive dividends with promptness, and it is the reception and satisfaction of these inquiries which form one of the greatest burdens a Receiver or Assignee has to submit to. Still it is none the less true that corporations which pass through the courts are much too long in satisfying their creditors. Thus it comes about that these self-same Assignees and Receivers are none the worse for occasional prodding and public inquiry as to the affairs of the company they represent.

A Massachusetts correspondent writes to THE TRIBUNE regarding the affairs of the defunct Republic Life-Insurance Company, which has been in the hands of an undertaker for years. The correspondent received a dividend of 15 per cent some years ago, and is now, naturally, anxious for more. He is afraid there is something rotten in the concern. Certain lawyers and speculators have written him offering to buy his claims. Thus, he thinks, indicates collusion somewhere with somebody. The facts are simply that the records are, by order of court, open to the public, and any one can inspect them at his leisure. To head off the brokers and let the creditors know what their claims were really worth, Mr. S. D. Ward, the Receiver, last July mailed to all inquirers a circular giving the exact status of the estate.

The liabilities at the outset were something over $1,000,000. The tangible assets, consisting of real estate and securities, did not amount to much over 25 per cent of this sum. A dividend of 15 per cent has been already declared. The remaining assets consist chiefly of some 400 lots at Grand Crossing, which are now in the market. There is still some litigation about all the real estate in the hands of the Receiver, but it is believed it will net a dividend of from 5 to 10 per cent. The rest of the liabilities must be met by an assessment on the stockholders. This is where the most determined opposition has been met. Suit was brought against the stockholders, but the Circuit Court decided that the proceedings were premature. An appeal was taken to the Appellate Court, which sustained this decision. The Supreme Court did likewise. The Receiver obtained a rehearing, however, and the Supreme Court decided in his favor—that the suit was properly brought. Under this decision the matter is continued. It was expected a decree would be reached some months ago, but legal proceedings are slow and the defendants fought every step. Judge Tuley, before whom the suit is pending, will be in the Criminal Court for some time, so it is probable that no decision will be reached for some months to come. Then, too, the stockholders may take an appeal, but this cannot be helped. The assets in the hands of the Receiver which he is now trying to dispose of may possibly be sufficient to declare a small dividend, but creditors will have to wait for the balance until the litigation with the stockholders is finished and the judgments satisfied.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The next triennial conclave of the Knights Templars takes place at San Francisco in August of the coming year. Considerable interest attaches to the event hereabouts not only because of the large number of Knights who will go on from this city to attend the ceremonies, but because of the fact that the last conclave—a magnificent success in every respect—took place in this city. The elaborate preparations being made at San Francisco indicate that the next will be at least as magnificent and successful as the last conclave. As early as April, 1881, the Grand Commandery of California appointed a Triennial Committee and placed in them the entire management and preparations for the conclave. The committee has held monthly meetings, and in addition have sub-committees engaged in gathering information and in laying out the work. The two great subjects of inquiry are of course railroad facts and hotel accommodations, and already they are able to announce greatly reduced rates from St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and other points west of the Mississippi River, and also the probabilities that the rate of fare will be given on the basis of "one and return will not exceed "one fare for the round trip." The outlook for hotel accommodations seems equally good. The first-class hotel in San Francisco has 1,700 sleeping-rooms, the adjacent City of Oakland has 800 more. The committee offer to engage quarters in the hotels or at private houses, and guarantee that no face from a distance shall be disappointed. The program as thus far made up includes a grand parade on Monday, Aug. 20, the day before the opening of the grand conclave, a promenade concert and ball, and a competitive prize drill. During the week frequent excursion trains will be run to the Geysers, Calvareas, Mariposa, the Yo Semite, and other points of interest within easy access.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The Village Board of Trustees met last night. The question of receiving a bid, which reached the Village Clerk's office on the 18th inst. from Rust & Coolidge, for the construction of a bridge across the Calumet River at Ninety-second street, was considered at some length. The bid should have been handed in before 6 p. m. of the 14th inst., but it was shown that it was left at the city office of President Goodrich and had been delayed. The certified check inclosed was certified on the 14th, and the bid was $35,400—$800 lower than the lowest bid which arrived on time. Opened and referred to a special committee.

The committee to whom was referred the bid of W. Philbur, requested by the board, for the laying of the South Chicago water-main, reported, recommending that the contract be not awarded to Philbur, as he had not complied with the terms required, but that it be awarded to Mr. Clarkson at his "agreed bid of $1.10 per foot." The report of the committee was adopted—yeas 4, nays 2—and the President was authorized to sign the contract.

LAKE VIEW.

A regular meeting of the Board of Trustees was held at the Town-Hall yesterday.

A. J. Booker, who has been employed as an expert to examine the Treasurer's books, reported that in many cases certificates for sales for special assessments have not been redeemed and the tax deeds not taken out; that in some cases tax-certificates have been sold at less than the cost to the town, and some persons have been allowed to compromise at prices ranging from 50 to 75 per cent on face value; that there is a large amount of money in the Treasury belonging to parties who have paid special assessments, where the cost of the improvement is less than the tax collected, etc. The communication was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A resolution was adopted directing that Clybourn avenue from the Northwestern Railroad tracks to Diversey street be c

THE COUNCIL.

Another Postponement of the Burlington Ordinance for a Track on Ashland Avenue.

The Electric-Light Ordinance Again Doomed to a Further Reconsideration.

A Rental of $10,000 Fixed for the Exposition Building.

The Council held a regular weekly meeting last evening, Ald. Lawler in the chair, and all the members present except Sanders, Wetherell, Powell, and Wanser.

Ordinances were passed for paving with granit Banks-Rudolph street from Clark to Wabash avenue, and Market street from Randolph to Lake.

Ald. Hildreth, from the Special License Committee, submitted the following:

Ordered, That a special committee to whom was referred the special communication of Mayor Harrison, in relation to the Exposition Company having had the same under advisement, be allowed leave to report that they have considered the subject matter, and recommend that the City Controller be directed to have prepared by the Law Department a general license to that he present the same to the Legislature and urge its immediate passage. Your committee also recommend that the City Council fix a license-fee upon all things mentioned by the city charter.

On motion of Ald. Hildreth, the report was made a special order for the next meeting.

Ald. Hiran handed in an ordinance giving the "Traders' Telegraph Company" the right to lay wires underground. Referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

The same Alderman presented an ordinance providing that the regular meetings of the Council after the 25th inst. be held on the 22d inst. Jan. 1, 1883. It was passed.

SOUTH ASHLAND AVENUE.

The Committee on Harbors and Bridges reported in favor of allowing the Burlington & Quincy Railroad to lay a track on Ashland avenue from Twenty-second street to Thirty-third, provided the company construct a double track along the South Branch at Ashland avenue, keep it in order for ten years, and build a wall alongside the track when requested to do so by the Commissioner of Public Works.

Ald. Kinnare moved to recommit, as there was no petition from the property-owners for the track.

Ald. Hirsch understood there was no objection.

Ald. Sheridan said that nineteen-twentieths of the property-owners had signed a remonstrance, but could had a chance to appear before the committee. He thought it very singular that a South Side Alderman who knew nothing of the matter should champion such a measure and be anxious to get it through in a hurry.

The motion to recommit was agreed to.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Ald. Sherey moved to take up the motion to accept the Edison Electric Light Company's ordinance.

Ald. Colvin moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost.

The ordinance was reconsidered, and the ordinance committed for amendment.

Ald. Culleton submitted an order, which was passed, directing the Commissioner of Public Works to report the probable amount expended and recently appropriated by the United States government for the construction of an outer or other pier north of the mouth of the river.

The South Electric Light ordinance was fished out of the unfinished business box.

Ald. Dixon moved to recommit, as the directors told us that the company had gone out of business.

It was moved that the ordinance be placed on file.

Ald. Hiidreth wanted to amend it so as to restore indemnity in case the company failed to meet their duties. He desired to stop the introduction of ordinances by parties who would simply carry them in their pockets.

The motion to file was agreed to.

THE WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD.

In respect to the special committee recommending that a compromise be made with the Western Indiana, so that its tracks should not come north of Harrison street, was similarly disposed of.

THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

The report of the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds, recommending that the Exposition Company be granted $10,000 a year rental, was taken up.

Ald. Colvin urged the passage of his substitute, which provided that the rent should be $5,000, and that $10,000 a year back rent be collected. The company, by its own showing, he said, had earned $501,238 on an investment of $300,000 having gone into the construction account.

Ald. Everett didn't think back rent could be collected; but he was in favor of requiring the company to pay a reasonal rental from this time forward.

Ald. Geohegan moved to amend by striking out all about back rent.

Ald. Bond moved to table the substitute.

The roll-call was yeas, 5 (Wickersham, Bond, Marder, and Blair); nays, 27.

Ald. Bond moved to strike at $15,000 and insert it. It would be a hardship, he said, to deprive the men who invested their money ten years ago of every dollar of interest. Their principal was to say nothing of the interest. Such a course would chill public spirit in the future.

Ald. Wickersham said the investment was not $300,000, and he didn't think the company ought to pay rent. He moved that the matter be referred to the Mayor, Controller, and Corporation Counsel with power to act.

Ald. Bond was of opinion that the back rent should be collected. It would be done by making the future rental conditional—directing the Mayor to take possession of the building if the rent was not paid.

Ald. Sherey believed it was the duty of the Council to settle the question without delay.

Ald. Allpeter thought the company ought to have a chance to get their money back. If assessed for a number of years of occupancy a fair rental should be charged.

Ald. Geohegan was confident the back rent could not be collected, but the Exposition now was a money-making concern, and his judgment was that the company should pay $25,000 a year.

Ald. Dixon said the Council should go slow in making a lease for a term of years, as permanent improvements would be made. If rented, it was well if the money could be used for any of those purposes—fixing up the Lake Front, etc. The Exposition had been a great benefit to the city.

A motion to refer to the Mayor was lost—yeas 18, nays 12—as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Wickersham, Phelps, Sherey, Foss, Allpeter, Peevey, Dean, Bond, Marder, Hildreth, Sheridan, Burke, Culleton, Lawler, Nelson, Gaynor, Everett, Dalton, Hirsch, Ryan, Meyer (Fifteenth), Quinn, Colvin, Barrett, Sweeney, and Geohegan.

Nays—Appleton, Sheridan, Burke, Culleton, Riordan, Lawler, Nelson, White, Hirsch, Ryan, Meyer (Sixteenth), Quinn, Meier (Sixteenth), Barrett, Sweeney, Blair, and Goebegan.

Ald. Bond moved to strike out the back rent was a hardship, he said, to deprive a man who invested their money ten years ago of every dollar of interest. Their principal was to say nothing of the interest. Such a course would chill public spirit in the future.

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BUCKING THE TIGER.

Rumor that a Supreme Judge in Washington Has Lost Heavily.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—A sensational rumor has been flying about the lobbies of Washington during the last two days. The rumor was to the effect that a certain member of the Supreme Court of the United States had lost a large sum at faro in a public place at a common green table among common gamblers. The story was that he had entered and taken a seat at the green table incognito, had won, then lost, then won again, then lost time and again, until the sum was swelled to the thousands. When he had staked all his ready cash he gave his distinguished name to the banker, and his personal check was honored. He lost the proceeds, and checked again and again, until the proprietors of the place refused longer to take his obligations and coaxed him to leave the place. Such was the tale. There were many who believed it, and there are many about town who believe it still. It is well known that there are here a good many Government officials that play, some of whom

FREQUENT GAMING HOUSES,

the most of whom, however, confine themselves to private parties. The gaming instinct is not confined to the humbler workmen, and in Washington many a high official's salary goes to support the flash men in and out of Congress. There is a newly elected Congressman here from Missouri who is known to have lost $4,000 in games of "friendly" poker in a single night. This knowledge gave color to the story of the Justice's luck.

Our correspondent has made inquiries about the story, but, while not prepared to prove the truth in a court of justice, is not able to substantiate the truth of the denial. On the block familiarly known as "Rum Row" are a number of gambling-houses. While the windows of these house-fronts are always dark and close,

THE GAMES GO ON NIGHT AND DAY.

There is no trouble in finding a place to lose your money. The "slip-slip" of the cards from the deal-box goes on unceasingly, and the rattle of the white whirr of the roulette-wheel can almost be heard from the sidewalk by the accustomed ear. Up into one of these places, where it was asserted the Supreme Court Justice went, your correspondent penetrated in search of sensational news. A panel-spring in the door disclosed the keen eye of the usher on the alert for visitors. The room within contained the usual paraphernalia of faro, roulette, and rouge-et-noir. It was brilliantly lighted, and thronged with Government officials and professional sports. A cluster of under secretaries of Foreign Legations, who are inveterate gamblers, and a brace of Southern Congressmen sat at one table flanked by professionals and Government clerks. No member of the Supreme Court could have sat there an hour or so playing high stakes without being known.

"We are giving away our patrons," said a well-known dealer of faro who had just given place to his relief when taken aside. "Gentlemen come here for a quiet game, and it is none of our business who they are. No, I wouldn't have known a member of the Supreme Court if I had seen him. As to playing away a few thousand, that is done here, and, for all I know, at every place on the row, every week during the season.

"High officials?"

"Yes, some high officials,

ONCE IN A WHILE A SENATOR,

and nearly every night members come here, though they don't usually play big money."

One of the proprietors here came forward and interrupted us. "Here's —— wants to know whether it is true Judge —— lost a heavy stake here," said the dealer.

"The d——l he does! We don't know. That's all. We don't know who loses money here, and wouldn't say so if we did. See!"

It was quite easy to understand this.

Let the Names of Pensioners Be Published.

Cleveland Leader.

It is a significant fact that the Claim Agents and quite a percentage of pensioners are doing their best to prevent the passage through Congress of the resolution calling upon the Commissioner of Pensions to furnish for publication a list of pensioners and claimants for pensions. Honest pensioners who are, by virtue of their wounds or disabilities, entitled to the bounties of the Government should not object to their names being made public. No money was ever more honestly earned, and no appropriation from the Treasury is more heartily indorsed or more cheerfully paid by the people, than that for the disabled soldiers. But it becomes more evident every day that there are dishonest pensioners upon the rolls of the department, and that the applications of many others who are not entitled to pensions under the law are constantly being filed. It is these classes and the agents who have been and still are engaged in "working" such claims through the department that are fighting the proposition

...Nov. 11.00; closing at $11.00; August, $11.00@11.05; ...

...TALLOW—In good request, with prime quoted at 8c.

...RICE—Dull and in moderate demand, on the basis of ...for fair to good refining muscovado. No rates ...reported. Centrifugal dull, with cut-loaf ...granulated crushed, 9½@9¾c; powdered, 9¼@9½c; ...standard A, 8¾@8¾c; yellow extra C, 8@8¼c; ...white extra C, 8@8¼c; yellow C, 7¾@8c; ...white C, 7¾@8c.

...MOLASSES—Trade comparatively moderate, with ...prices unchanged as to rates. A fair call was ...reported on boards, chiefly for bread-...ments, but the advantage to rates ...enjoyed by shippers. For Liverpool the ...shipments included, by steam, flour at 2s 3d ...(local at 2s 6d); grain, by steam, wheat at ...(local at 6½d); by sail, wheat at 6s 7½d, as to ...

...By the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—COTTON—Dull at 10½@10 9-16c; ...December, 10.32c; January, 10.25c; February, ...March, 10.50c; April, 10.67c; May, 10.76c; ...July, 10.86c; August, 11.00c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 34,000 bbl; ...exports, 4,000 bbl; sales, 10,000 bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat opened ½@¾c lower, afterwards re-...covered most of the decline, advanced ¼@¾c, closing ...weak; receipts, 77,000 bu; exports, 338,000 bu; No. 2 ...red, 1.04¾@1.05¾; steamer No. 2 red, 1.04¾@1.05; ...No. 3 red, 97@97½c; receipts, 2,000 bu; No. 2 red, ...1.07¾@1.08¾; steamer No. 2 red, 1.07¾@1.08¼; ...ungraded white, 1.08@1.15; steamer No. 3 white, ...1.06¾@1.07¾; No. 2 white, 1.15¾; steamer No. 2 ...white, 1.08¾@1.13; steamer No. 3 white, 1.06¾@1.07; ...No. 2 white, 1.15¾; No. 3 white, 1.06¾@1.07; ...No. 2 red, December, sales 144,000 bu, at ...1.05¾@1.06¾, closing at 1.05¾; January, sales 52,000 ...bu, at 1.06¾@1.07¾, closing at 1.06¾; February, sales ...at 1.07¾@1.08¾, closing at 1.07¾; March, sales ...at 1.12¾@1.13¾, closing at 1.13¼; May, sales 124,000 ...bu, at 1.19¾@1.20¾, closing at 1.20¼; steamer No. ...2 red, December, 1.05¾@1.06¼; January, 1.06¾@1.07¼; ...February, 1.07¾@1.08¼; March, 1.12¾@1.13¼; May, ...1.19¾@1.20¼; No. 3 red, 1.04¾; ungraded white, ...1.06¾@1.15; No. 2 white, 1.15¾; No. 3 white, ...1.06¾@1.07; No. 2 white, December, 1.15¾; No. 2 ...white, January, 1.15¾; No. 2 white, February, ...1.15¾; No. 2 white, March, 1.15¾; No. 2 white, ...May, 1.15¾; No. 2 white, December, 1.15¾; No. 2 ...white, January, 1.15¾; No. 2 white, February, ...1.15¾; No. 2 white, March, 1.15¾; No. 2 white, ...May, 1.15¾; No. 2 red, December, 1.05¾@1.06¼; ...January, 1.06¾@1.07¼; February, 1.07¾@1.08¼; ...March, 1.12¾@1.13¼; May, 1.19¾@1.20¼; steamer ...No. 2 red, December, 1.05¾@1.06¼; January, ...1.06¾@1.07¼; February, 1.07¾@1.08¼; March, ...1.12¾@1.13¼; May, 1.19¾@1.20¼; No. 3 red, ...1.04¾; ungraded white, 1.06¾@1.15; No. 2 white, ...1.15¾; No. 3 white, 1.06¾@1.07; No. 2 white, ...December, 1.15¾; No. 2 white, January, 1.15¾; ...No. 2 white, February, 1.15¾; No. 2 white, March, ...1.15¾; No. 2 white, May, 1.15¾; No. 2 white, ...December, 1.15¾; No. 2 white, January, 1.15¾; ...No. 2 white, February, 1.15¾; No. 2 white, March, ...1.15¾; No. 2 white, May, 1.15¾; No. 2 red, ...December, 1.05¾@1.06¼; January, 1.06¾@1.07¼; ...February, 1.07¾@1.08¼; March, 1.12¾@1.13¼; ...May, 1.19¾@1.20¼; steamer No. 2 red, December, ...1.05¾@1.06¼; January, 1.06¾@1.07¼; February, ...1.07¾@1.08¼; March, 1.12¾@1.13¼; May, ...1.19¾@1.20¼; No. 3 red, 1.04¾; ungraded white, ...1.06¾@1.15; No. 2 white, 1.15¾; No. 3 white, ...1.06¾@1.07; No. 2 white, December, 1.15¾; No. 2 ...white, January, 1.15¾; No. 2 white, February, ...1.15¾; No. 2 white, March, 1.15¾; No. 2 white, ...May, 1.15¾; No. 2 red, December, 1.05¾@1.06¼; ...January, 1.06¾@1.07¼; February, 1.07¾@1.08¼; ...March, 1.12¾@1.13¼; May, 1.19¾@1.20¼; steamer ...No. 2 red, December, 1.05¾@1.06¼; January, ...1.06¾@1.07¼; February, 1.07¾@1.08¼; March, ...1.12¾@1.13¼; May, 1.19¾@1.20¼; No. 3 red, ...1.04¾; ungraded white, 1.06¾@1.15; No. 2 white, ...1.15¾; No. 3 white, 1.06¾@1.07

THE COURTS.

Filing of a Bill to Foreclose the Tremont-House Mortgage.

Some Regular Jurors Discovered, and the Special Venire Question Left Unsettled.

Suit to Recover Fees of Collector Ryan—Record of Judgments, New Suits, Etc.

A Bill Filed to Foreclose the Mortgage on the Tremont House.

The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill yesterday in the United States Circuit Court against James and Caroline E. Couch and William H. Wood, as trustees under the will of Ira Couch, deceased, and James and Elisabeth G. Couch, Caroline E. and Ira Couch, Caroline B. Johnson, George B. Johnson, Ira Foote, Myron A. Decker, H. W. Jackson, Receiver, J. R. Rice, J. M. Van Osdel, Helen M. Hooker, and S. W. Rawson, trustee, to foreclose a mortgage for $450,000, executed Oct. 15, 1874, by the trustees on the following property: Lot 8, Block 17; Lot 2, Block 18; Sublots 1 and 2, Lot 3, Block 18; Lot 1, Block 19; the E. ½ of the W. ½ and the W. ½ of the E. ½ of the S. 33 ft. in the S. ½ of Lot 2, Block 19, and Lots 3 and 4, Block 19, all in the original Town of Chicago; also Lot 2, Block 12, in Fort Dearborn Addition, and a strip of land forty feet wide from front to rear taken off the north side of Lot 3, Block 13, in Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago. This property includes the Tremont House, the Commercial Hotel, and buildings on State and River streets and Wabash avenue, comprising the bulk of the Couch estate. On the 25th of August, 1875, another loan of $100,000 was made to the trustees on the same property. Both loans were to become due Nov. 1, 1877. Default has been made in the payment of both principal and interest, the property has depreciated greatly in value, as is claimed, and judgments have been obtained against some of the defendants, under which judgment liens have attached to the property. Two smaller and junior mortgages have also been made on parts of the property, and a bill is now pending to foreclose one of them, under which the appointment of a Receiver is asked. The company therefore asked to have its mortgage declared a first lien and to have a foreclosure and the appointment of a Receiver. An application was at once made to Judge Blodgett, and William H. Wood, one of the trustees, was appointed Receiver without any contest, and in accordance with a stipulation between the parties some time before, by which it was agreed Wood should be appointed whenever complainant desired it.

The Special Venire Jury Question Still Unsettled.

The question of the legality of special venires is not likely to be decided by the higher courts after all, for the parties in the replevin suit of Charnley against Bickford, before Judge Gary, in which the question was raised, agreed to have the case tried before the Judge without a jury. When the case was first called Friday and the jury impaneled the attorneys for the plaintiffs objected to the jury because it was drawn on a special venire, when there had not been any regular venire for several months past, and the special jurors were made to do the duty of regular men by working them for two weeks. Judge Gary overruled the challenge to the array, nearly every day during which it was issued another special venire. The defense then made a challenge to the array on the ground that the box in the County Clerk's office from which the names of jurors were to be drawn was not empty, but had contained 10,000 names for the last two months. This was a surprise, and the Clerk of the County Board was summoned, and testified that the County Commissioners had made a list in September last, as required by law, and deposited the names in the County Clerk's box about the 1st of November. The box was kept by the trust clerk, whose term of office expired with Klokke. The challenge to the array was accordingly sustained, and by consent of the parties the case was tried by the court without any jury. If the afternoon the Judge heard another case without a jury. The regular venire was issued yesterday for the December term, returnable forthwith, and today it is probable jurors will be found on whom no exception can be taken. Just how the Superior Court Clerk and Bailiff Santa made such a mistake about the contents of the County Clerk's box could not be learned, and it seemed strange the error could be continued so long.

Ex-Collector Ryan Asked to Pay Over His Commissions for Collecting City Taxes.

A suit was begun yesterday in the Superior Court by the Town of West Chicago against ex-Collector Michael W. Ryan and his bondsmen, H. J. Christoph, C. L. Nichols, Rudolph Brand, and Conrad Seipp, to recover on Ryan's official bond for $4,115,000. The declaration sets out that Ryan has not paid over all the taxes of 1881 collected by him, as he should have done; that he collected $435,537 of the city taxes on which the fees and commissions were $8,302, which Ryan retained. By law he is only entitled to $1,500 for his services, all commissions above that sum going into the Town Treasury, but he, while paying over the commissions on the town, county, West Park, and State taxes, retained those derived from the collection of the city taxes, claiming he is entitled to them. On this diversity of opinion the West Town asks the court to give its decision.

Items.

George R. Sims, the lawyer, who was convicted of forging pension papers, was yesterday sentenced to five years in Chester Penitentiary at hard labor by Judge Blodgett, and to pay a fine of $1 and costs. Sentence was suspended on the second indictment until Sims is discharged from the term of imprisonment in the previous case.

William Conners, convicted of a violation of the internal-revenue law, was fined $10 and costs.

A discharge from bankruptcy was issued to Henry Walter.

Judge Smith will decide the motion for injunction in the case of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company against the city tomorrow morning.

Judge Tuley will decide the case of Hastings against Messmer this morning.

A. G. Otis was yesterday appointed Receiver by Judge Jameson in the case of Johnson against the Tabin Woolen Company.

In the case of the J. M. W. Jones Stationery & Printing Company against James H. Meade, lessee of the Olympic Theatre, a creditors' bill on three judgments for $600, Judge Jameson yesterday appointed William Law Jr. Receiver of Meade's property and effects.

Divorces.

Augusta Noe filed a bill yesterday against her husband, William Noe, asking for a divorce on the ground of cruelty.

James W. Sutherland asked for a divorce from Lulu A. Sutherland, on the ground of desertion and adultery.

Hulda Nickel claims she was married to John Nickel in 1875, and endured his drunken and cruel ways for about a year, when he left her to shift for herself. She has done so quite successfully, and now asks that he may be enjoined from coming back.

Judge Jameson yesterday granted decrees of divorce in the following cases: Annie Hubinger from John Hubinger on the ground of bigamy; Caroline McGuire from James McGuire on the ground of desertion; Leonard C. Pike from Margaret A. Pike for the same cause; Johannah E. Koehler from Julius T. Koehler for adultery; George F. Hummel from Lizzie Hummel for desertion; Rosa Rausch from John Rausch for the same cause; and Julius Jaixan from Margaret Jaixan for the same cause.

State Courts.

Thomas Loftus commenced a suit in trespass yesterday against J. Wilkes Ford, to recover $10,000 damages.

Thomas S. Wild and R. B. Hill brought suit for $5 000 against Ernest L., Caroline C., and John W. Pruessing.

Joseph B. Robinson commenced an action in trespass against the Village of Hyde Park, laying damages at $10,000.

Ann Warrington commenced a suit in trespass against James Haley, Briley Haley, and Mary Wade to recover $3,000 damages.

Potter Palmer entered up judgment in forcible detainer against Ward & Co., tailors, for the possession of the store No. 177 State street.

Benton Lacey commenced an action in trespass against Mary B. Herrick to recover $5,000 damages.

James Holmes, administrator of the estate of Robert Holmes, deceased, began a suit for $5,000 damages against the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company.

Frederick B. Ingersoll, a young man 26 years of age, has a petition to change his name to Robert B. Ingersoll, in partial imitation of the great lawyer and lecturer.

Mary C. Farnham began an attachment suit against Thomas E. Smith, executor of Robert G. Smith, deceased, claiming $8,651.80.

Ezra V. McAdams and others, for the use of Samuel Kerr, Receiver, began a suit for $5,000 against Andrew Jaicks.

Charles Theis brought suit for $2,000 damages against Magdalena Lang, William Lutz, and J. C. Hoffman.

E. D. Jacobson filed a bill against Sampson Jones, Neal Isbert, and W. C. Krieger to foreclose a mortgage for $1,350 on Lots 35 and 36 in Jacobson's Subdivision of Block 8 of Sill and Meier of Michael Diversey's Division of the S.W. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 29, 40, 14.

The Criminal Court.

Before Judge Anthony, presiding in the Criminal Court yesterday, the cases of Meskell and Debier, Goldman, Morrison, McNamara, Flannery, Sauers, and Condon were continued by defendants' request; the case against Ryan was continued by the people; the cause of Dougherty, Rawley, Slater, and Hall, indicted for the murder of Nicholas John in a Halsted street restaurant, and also the case of Ling Ah Dwe and his accomplices in the last Chinese murder case were continued until after the holidays, and the latter case was set for trial Jan. 3; James Langdon, plea of guilty to petit larceny, sentenced to ten months in the House of Correction; John Garvey, driving away a horse, one year in the House of Correction; George Maloy, plea of guilty to petit larceny, six months in the House of Correction; William Mercney, larceny, jury given leave to seal their verdict. Charles Sanders, said to be the first "confidence" man who was ever sentenced to the penitentiary for that offense, pleaded guilty to a similar offense and was given nine years in the penitentiary, together with a lecture from the court on the heinous nature of his crime. The prosecuting witness was George Simpson, a young man from the East who was on his way to obtain employment at the paper mills at Eau Claire, Wis., and on the witness stand he related how he encountered Sanders and another man at one of the railroad depots in this city, and was induced to loan Sanders between $40 and $50 upon a worthless check for $1,100 on the Home National Bank, bearing the signature of "Goodboy & Co." Sanders' first term in the penitentiary was for ten years, but he was given only six after having served between three and four years of his time. He is said to have a very comely and respectable wife and two bright intelligent children.

Probate Court.

In the estate of Harriet McCord, deceased, the will was proven and admitted to record. A renunciation of one of the executors was filed, and letters testamentary were issued to Ezra McCord under bond for $170,000. The will distributes the estate among the relatives of the deceased, the largest bequests being to Elsie and George Pettibone, the children of her daughter, who are given $10,000 each.

In the estate of Joseph Hiltman, deceased, the will was proven, and letters testamentary were granted to Josephine Hiltman, under bonds for $6,200.

County Court.

In the case of the Marseilles Paper Company, the Assignee was given leave to sell the assets of the concern.

In the case of Wanifried Bros., insolvents, W. C. McArthur, having moved from the State, was relieved as Assignee, and Nathan T. Fitch was appointed.

An order was issued calling upon F. Weiderman to show cause on or before the 28th why he should not be arrested for contempt, he having failed to comply with an order requiring him to contribute $3 per week in a support case.

The Calls.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of his criminal calendar. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARY—Call at 9:30. Nos. 640, inclusive. No. 623, Gibbs vs. Lowe, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Motions.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call 7,412, 7,440, 7,514, 7,670, 7,690, 7,702, 7,710, 7,714, 7,718, 7,722. No. 7,638, Wood vs. United States Gold & Silver Company, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—5, 6, 7, 9. No case on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—First and trial call 500½ to 550, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call 289, 293, 295, 294, 297, 298, and 300. No 291, Yates vs. Thorn Wire Hedge Company, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call term Nos. 690, 760, 778, 558, 775, 785, and 786. No. 613, Goss vs. Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—50, 51, 52, and 18. No. 43, Sawyer vs. McNab, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—48. No. 46, Riggins vs. White, on hearing.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Old calendar No. 902, and new calendar Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT — CONFESSIONS — Harwood Morgan vs. A. Roland Shaw, $85.—Samuel Stern vs. William David, $169.22.

JUDGE GARY—R. S. Parker et al. vs. G. C. Paoli and Martin G. Hale, $416.19.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Fred Bergman, executor, etc., vs. Caroline Schnell, $686.85.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Edgar Holmes vs. M. R. M. Wallace, $1,000.

JUDGE ROGERS—C. S. Cutting, administrator, etc., vs. Moses Frechling, $91.10.—J. Y. Scammon, use, etc., vs. Marcus Mead, $41.25.

TOBACCO AND WHISKY.

The Soldiers of the Country Opposed to a Reduction of the Tax.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—A new element is being developed in opposition to the reduction of internal revenue, especially with reference to the tax on tobacco and whisky. A New York association has been and is sending out circulars to soldiers all over the country asking them to write to their Congressmen and protest against the passage of any law to either abolish or reduce the tax on tobacco and whisky, or in any way materially reducing the revenue of the Government. The ground set forth in this circular as an inducement to soldiers to thus write to their members of Congress is that such a material reduction of the internal revenue as is proposed would in time prevent the allowance and payment of their claims for pensions, bounties, and back-pay. Congressmen are already receiving letters from soldiers asking them on the ground stated to withhold their votes on all questions providing for the repeal or reduction of the tobacco tax or the tax on whisky. If soldiers generally respond to this circular, as they are likely to do, it will

FORM A MOST POTENT ELEMENT OF OPPOSITION,

as Congressmen are still inclined to regard the soldier as a power in the land. Although an effort may be made to take up the tobacco tax question next Tuesday, it is extremely probable that it will not be considered before the holidays. It is understood that Mr. Hiscock, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, will insist upon the consideration of appropriation bills until after the passage of the pending Civil-Service bill in the Senate. It is believed that the Civil-Service bill will then be taken up in the House, the bill which will then be on the Speaker's table being called up instead of the Kasson bill, which is now before the House as a special order. The motion to take the Senate bill from the Speaker's table will probably be made by Mr. Hiscock, thus anticipating any movement on the Democratic side to secure the credit of fathering the measure in the House. On this motion it is expected to take a test vote which will show just how the House stands on this bill. If it prevails the bill will be considered and probably passed in a very short time.

Leading Manufacturers Opposed to Any Change in the Present Rates on Tobacco.

Congressman George R. Davis has written a letter to Henry A. Hersey, the well-known tobacco manufacturer of this city, of which the following is a copy:

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—*Henry A. Hersey, Esq., Chicago*—DEAR SIR: Replying to your favor of the 11th inst. relative to the reduction of the tobacco tax, I have to say that I do not think the Congress will reduce the tax without allowing rebate on original, full, stamped, paid packages.

It is so just that it should be so that I do not doubt but that it will be provided for. The prospect for a reduction is not very favorable.

"GEORGE R. DAVIS."

"Do you think Congress will take any action on this question?" asked a TRIBUNE reporter of Mr. Hersey.

"I hope so. It seems to me that Congress when there is any question before them relating to a change of the rate of tax which would affect the sales of any article should put the question to an informal vote in advance to see the sense of the members as to whether such a matter would be favorably or unfavorably acted upon when the bill was properly framed and reported by the committee. This would give the trade to understand about what to expect when the final adoption or rejection of the bill was voted upon."

"What effect has this agitation about the tobacco tax had?"

"It has demoralized the tobacco trade of the whole country. In every city where tobacco is manufactured factories are closed, thousands of workmen are thrown out of employment, and there is a general stagnation in the business. It also reduces the revenue pending the settlement of the question. It seems to be a political fight for or against reduction of the revenue. As I understand the situation, the Republican party is anxious to reduce taxation and make certain reductions in the revenue and tariff in order to come before the country in 1884 with a good record for the dear people in the matter of reduced taxation. There is a division in the ranks of the party as to the policy of internal taxation and free trade, or a sweeping reduction in the duties on imports. This is their last chance to do anything in that direction prior to the Presidential election. The Democratic party would much prefer that nothing in that direction should be done until they have full power, and then they wish to make a clean sweep, and reduce taxes in every direction as much as possible, to be able to come before the people and say, 'We are the party of reform and low taxes.' Pending the settlement of this matter, the tobacco business in all its branches is suffering, as no one can appreciate who has no financial interest therein."

"What is the situation in this city?"

"In Chicago there are certainly 1,000 people dependent upon the tobacco business as a means of subsistence, and possibly even more. Not one of the five tobacco factories here is running today. Some possibly may run a part of a day or part of a week on straggling orders, or to keep a portion of their hands employed. This, in itself, in an busy a city as Chicago speaks volumes in favor of a prompt settlement of the tax matter."

"What rate of tax do you advocate?"

"It makes no difference what the rate of tax is so long as a rate is fixed and left undisturbed. Manufacturers would much prefer to have the present rate of 32 cents per pound for an indefinite period rather than to have a Quarterly reduction at the present session, because at the very next session the same question of total abolition of the tax would come up, and the same trouble would have to be overcome. The trade wants either total abolition or to be let alone. No one objects to a tax on tobacco, as the tax is never felt by the consumer, who has to pay it in the end. Should the question be put before the people of this country today as to whether tobacco should or should not pay a tax of 32 cents per pound, they would vote ten to one in favor of it."

"Then why should it be reduced?"

"Spirits and tobacco in all its forms should bear the burden of taxation of the whole United States forever. Make a uniform tax on these two articles, and have it understood that this should be a permanent and everlasting tax and the country will be better off. Then let the revenue be devoted to any specific purpose by Congress from time to time as in its wisdom that body sees fit. The tobacco industry has paid into the Treasury during the last ten years over $360,000,000, an average of $39,000,000 per annum. The last fiscal year the amount was over $47,000,000. This tax, at the present rate, could be safely estimated to produce $50,000,000 per annum as a permanent revenue and a permanent income to the Government. What fine public buildings, what a powerful navy, what cheap postage they (the tax) would pay for! Make it it would be in every way to the United States Government by securing a large contingent fund in years to come without the slightest discomfort to any person contributing to such revenue. The most inveterate chewer of tobacco does not contribute over four or five cents per week to the Government, so he cannot feel that very much. I have conversed today with some of the largest dealers in tobacco. Their loss would be enormous should the tax be reduced without the provisions of a rebate on all tax-paid tobaccos on hand at the time such an act would go into effect. These dealers are unanimously in favor of a tax on tobacco so long as the Government needs any revenue, and, as a permanent tax forever, would meet their approval. Mr. Warner, of Sprague, Warner & Co., suggested making it a penal offense, should such a law go into effect, for any member of Congress to offer any resolution to reduce the tax on tobacco. Many other large dealers also approve such a law, and it would meet with general approval throughout the land. Should Congress today pass a law to abolish the tax on tobacco, mark my words, within a year later than the Presidential canvass a bill will be presented fixing a tax upon tobacco which will be a permanent tax, and by general consent will not be meddled with for years to come. To conclude, I can only say that I cheerfully pay any and every tax which may be levied, but they do object to the constant tinkering with existing or prospective laws on the subject. Agitation is disastrous. Action, prompt and decisive, is what is wanted, and the reason why manufacturers and others petition for the abolition of the tax is to prevent the constant agitation in the future, and for that reason alone. There are over 1,000 pages of law as it present on the statute books which could be modified, should there be a permanent tax, and which would reduce the cost of collection very materially. In my opinion, the revenue force could be reduced one-half, and possibly more than that."

A Poisonous Weed.

Thomas R. Stillman, of New York, a practical chemist, quotes the following as a group of established scientific facts:

In a report to the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Paris by Dr. Lebon the following conclusions are presented:

First—For every 100 grains of tobacco used, at least one-tenth of a grain of nicotine is absorbed.

Second—The diurnal quantity of tobacco consumed by an ordinary smoker is about 300 grains.

Third—The effects of tobacco smoke are the same as those following the administration of nicotine.

Fourth—The resinous liquid which condenses in a pipe is almost as poisonous as pure nicotine, and consequently fatal. A dessert spoonful of the stuff, if Shrewsbury, for we have half-forgotten the legend?—to see "the beautiful Miss Gunnings"; and Chester "a great-grandmother of the Graces" is not to note how, if knowledge grows, wisdom limners and folly remains as of old, especially if the foolishness is not very harmful, is not at our expense, and is exhibited by our own descendants. One smiles then, and if there is a little scorn in the smile, there is also regret for one's own past. This semi-paternal interest in things American is, we are convinced, quite genuine, and exceedingly deep, and will one day make the fortune of some observant traveler's book. If some Mr. Pidgeon would only tell the young generation how American girls and gentlemen used to flirt, disport, and educate themselves, what a success he would have! English men and women get bored to death with those accounts of American institutions plentifully studded with facts, are the temptation of English travelers, and the besetting weakness of most American visitors who, with faces brimful of humor and keenness, must still tell you how the free schools are managed; but the moment such facts are mentioned, the moment some charitable American girl explains why she has more of a "good time" in Philadelphia than her sister has in Liverpool, how the indifference disappears! Dozens of competent persons with pens have reviewed

"DEMOCRACY"

and "The Europeans," and most of them, no doubt, have done it well; but none of them hit the special interest of the readers without pens, who remember vaguely that Mrs. Lee was more obviously more free from comment than she would be in England, that Miss Dare was intolerably vulgar, and that Gertrude, in "The Europeans," for all her separateness, was altogether a lady.

Then, besides these sources of interest, there is the greater one—the interest felt by almost all women in what is essentially a triumph of beauty, a vindication of the idea that it is a power, like genius, and a gift, like the capacity to keep an audience hanging silent on your tongue, surely the most enjoyable of the Creator's gifts. All women, even the ugliest, feel that beauty is a weapon on their side in the battle of life; like to see it exert a force, and when it is arrest and, so to speak, beyond criticism, admire it with genuine heartiness as real as that which men show in their admiration for strength manifested in any conspicuous way.

PENDLETON'S FIB.

Senator McPherson's Evasive and Quibbling Story of 1,700 Idle Clerks a Fabrication.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, added nothing to his reputation for fairness and frankness today. Last session the fact was developed in discussing the appropriation bills that out of 3,400 employés of the Treasury Department 1,700 were not specifically provided for by appropriations. Their employment was fully authorized by law, but their number and the rates at which they were to be paid were not designated in the appropriation bills, but were left to the discretion of the Secretary. These persons are employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and in the custom-houses, for the payment of whom a sum is appropriated in bulk every year. These facts Mr. Pendleton embodied in his opening speech upon the Civil-Service bill. He stated nothing which was untrue, but he failed to state the whole truth, and left an impression that these were all evidences of Republican mismanagement and corruption. Senator McPherson late yesterday afternoon made a statement which did not at the time attract the attention of the Republican Senators. He in effect combined the old condition of affairs in the Bureau of Engravme and Printing with the lapsed fund and the system of employing persons to be paid from the general appropriations, and in utterances acted upon the authority, as he gave it out, of Senator Pendleton that there were 1,700 people in the Treasury Department who had nothing to do and who were paid in some manner unknown to law. This, he declared, was what the people were demanding should be reformed.

Senator Sherman made a most convincing explanation of all these matters today, and Senator Windom followed with an indorsement of his statements. He concluded with a suggestion to Senator McPherson that justice and fair dealing required an acknowledgment of his mistake.

Senator McPherson in replying evaded the point by quoting from the report about the Bureau of Engraving and Printing before its reform. Being asked if he still wished it to go to the country that there were 1,700 people in the Treasury with nothing to do, he replied: "I will not say there are 1,700 now employed, but I do say there are a large number employed for which no appropriated for by law. I say it is a fraud upon the people and the taxpayers." This statement was entirely unfounded and Senator Windom and Senator Sherman showed that there was not an employé in the department for whose payment Congress had not specifically, or in some general fund, but in either case directly, made an appropriation.

Senator Windom asked if the Senator from New Jersey knew of one—even one employé in any department for whom there was nothing to do. Senator McPherson contented himself by characterizing this question as a pettifogging way of dealing with the subject.

"Now," said Mr. Windom, in conclusion, "we are soon to legislate upon these subjects. I ask the Senator if he knows of one employé in any department for whose employment there is no necessity. He said yesterday there were 1,700 in the Treasury. I ask him to-day if he personally knows there is one, and he calls that pettifogging. I submit it to the country, and the people will decide between us who is pettifogging."

He Took Coffee.

"Coffee! coffee! Did you ask if I would have coffee?" replied a guest at a Cleveland hotel the other day.

"Yes, sir," whispered the waiter.

"Have you coffee mixed with chicory?"

"We have."

"And beans and peas?"

"Yes, sir."

"Is your coffee black as night and thick as mud?"

"It is, sir."

"Lukewarm and flat as dishwater?"

"That's it, sir."

"Warranted to give a man Bright's disease and enlarged liver inside of four weeks?"

"We positively guarantee it, sir."

"Then for Heaven's sake bring me three or four cups of it, for it's a whole year since I've had a chance to get hold of any genuine hotel coffee."

MRS. LANGTRY.

Comments of the London "Spectator" on the Success of the Jersey Lily.

London Spectator.

The success of Mrs. Langtry in attracting audiences in New York does not strike us as surprising; it is the English interest in that success which requires to be accounted for. By a consent which might be termed unanimous, but that Mr. Oscar Wilde thinks himself a critic of dramatic representation, and likes to sit and alone in opinion, Mrs. Langtry is not a great actress, or even a good one, and is not likely ever to establish a reputation as an artist; but the Americans are naturally eager to see a very ladylike woman, who was pronounced by the hardest society in England and by many artists exceptionally beautiful. The provincial desire to know what the mother-country admires, mingles, in Mrs. Langtry's case, with the instinctive wish to see, if not the most beautiful thing in Nature—for women, however fair, have still rivals in trees and lakes, and, as some artists pretend, in horses and birds—at least that object in Nature about the beauty of which human consent has been most universal and longest lived. Helen was admired before mountain scenery was. The audiences, therefore, are large, and as the Americans, who have among them some of the most beautiful faces in the world—though the special beauty of American women's faces is not of Mrs. Langtry's kind, being dependent on their charm when in movement, and not on their charm in immobility—had the English verdict reversed, we should not wonder if appreciation gradually rose, as the actress moves westward into a fiery enthusiasm, such as followed Jenny Lind.

AMERICANS HAVE A CAPACITY FOR ADMIRATION

which is very often ridiculed, but which is, perhaps, of all signs of the freshness of nations, one of the very strongest. Men who can admire are young, and that sort of receptiveness marks peoples who have a future before them and are not "experienced" until half their faculty of emotion is dead. All that is natural, and, so far as we see, unobjectionable, admiration for a beautiful work of God being at least as innocent of admiration for a beautiful work of man; but what is the cause of English interest in it all? Why does it pay the journals to send long telegrams about Mrs. Langtry, and the audiences the attracts, and the prices paid for stalls in her theatre when they are put up to auction, in that American way which is surely of all ways the one least creditable to the land of Equality? Was French give a bonne bouche, or only he will stand en queue long enough; but the Americans openly declare that earth, including the pew nearest the preacher, belongs to the moneyed man. These telegrams are not forwarded for the actress' friends only, for did they include all society their pennies would hardly repay the proprietors' expense. They must be intended to interest the public at large, the whole circle of newspaper buyers, and who do they interest? We suspect that they interest a great many who do not say so, that they are read quite as much as telegrams about Mr. Secretary Folger's gold operations, and that they are much longer remembered.

A great many people are interested in gossip, to begin with, gossip of any sort. If it is only about people of whom they have ever heard, and nearly as many "like to know" how Americans deport themselves in social affairs. The English never acknowledge the truth frankly, but are as keen to know what Americans do as the Americans are to know what the English do, keener to watch them, we begin to think, than they are to watch Parisians. They like to hear of a Grand Duke, or to see Victor Hugo's latest drama, "Le Roi s'Amuse," prohibited for fifty years: but they are more interested in seeing that scores of New-Yorkers

CAMPED OUT ALL NIGHT

in the porches of a theatre in order to be early enough to buy the much-sought-for tickets. They have, we believe, a grandfatherly feeling about the matter, a kind of pleasure, or it may be pain, in seeing that the New World, in its frivolities at least, is so very like the Old. Here are those children of ours, with a continent to conquer, and the future of the world, perhaps, in their hands, sitting up all night, and spending thousands, to make sure that they will see a beautiful thing in duplicate! Decidedly this is something—or was it Shrewsbury, for we have half-forgotten the legend?—to see "the beautiful Miss Gunnings"; and Chester "a great-grandmother of the Graces" is not to note how, if knowledge grows, wisdom limners and folly remains as of old, especially if the foolishness is not very harmful, is not at our expense, and is exhibited by our own descendants. One smiles then, and if there is a little scorn in the smile, there is also regret for one's own past. This semi-paternal interest in things American is, we are convinced, quite genuine, and exceedingly deep, and will one day make the fortune of some observant traveler's book. If some Mr. Pidgeon would only tell the young generation how American girls and gentlemen used to flirt, disport, and educate themselves, what a success he would have! English men and women get bored to death with those accounts of American institutions plentifully studded with facts, are the temptation of English travelers, and the besetting weakness of most American visitors who, with faces brimful of humor and keenness, must still tell you how the free schools are managed; but the moment such facts are mentioned, the moment some charitable American girl explains why she has more of a "good time" in Philadelphia than her sister has in Liverpool, how the indifference disappears! Dozens of competent persons with pens have reviewed

"DEMOCRACY"

and "The Europeans," and most of them, no doubt, have done it well; but none of them hit the special interest of the readers without pens, who remember vaguely that Mrs. Lee was more obviously more free from comment than she would be in England, that Miss Dare was intolerably vulgar, and that Gertrude, in "The Europeans," for all her separateness, was altogether a lady.

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VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Yes, If 35 Years of Age and a Man.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Can a Catholic be President of the United States if born in the United States? A VOTER.

Clara Louise Kellogg.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Will you please state in what year Clara Louise Kellogg made her first appearance before a Chicago audience, and oblige A DISPUTANT.

[Miss Kellogg was one of the prime donne during the memorable season of Italian opera on the opening of the Crosby Opera-House in 1865, but she had the previous year sunk at McVicker's Theatre.]

Questions Answered.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MATTOON, Ill., Dec. 14.—Please inform me in "Voice of the People" (1) what the population of a town must be to enable it to become a city in the State of Illinois, and (2) what the population of a Territory must be to enable it to become a State, and oblige a CONSTANT READER.

[(1) The town must have a population of 1,000. (2) The Territory must have sufficient population to satisfy Congress that it ought to be admitted as a State—no more and no less.]

Questions Answered.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Will you please answer the following questions in your next issue: (1) Is this the second or third term of Gladstone's Premiership? (2) If Col. Ingersoll, in delivering one of his infidel lectures in Delaware, should be arrested by the State authorities could the United States interfere and declare the arrest illegal? T. M. M.

[(1) The second. (2) He could be brought before a United States court on a writ of habeas corpus, and if the arrest was illegal he could be released.]

Bankrupt Laws.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 15.—That gamblers and speculators desire to square their accounts without paying their debts is not strange; but that honest tradesmen do not protest against the enactment of a bankrupt law is past comprehension. The last one opened a wide door for fraud, and a large majority of its beneficiaries laid their plans for extended credit and bankruptcy as remorselessly as did the bounty-jumpers in the late War arrange their little schemes. Large stocks of goods were put on the market, for which these bankrupts paid only 25 and 50 cents on the dollar. Trade was paralyzed; honest merchants for several years worked hard for a poor living; and not until this miserable law was repealed did this country begin to recover from its extreme business depression. [This is *post hoc ergo propter hoc* with a vengeance.] Patience ceases to be a virtue when we now see an attempt to pass another of these life-destroying laws. Men capable and honest in most cases of misfortune can make such compromises and obtain such assistance as will enable them to recover their losses. Why bolster up incapables and encourage scoundrels with laws that will discourage honest industry and business integrity, and that will eventually bankrupt many of the only class worthy of consideration. Would this Nation hesitate at honorable warfare because it might necessitate the loss of many valuable lives? Let us not weaken the laws that protect good citizens in their property rights. E. H. R.

Call It Off.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—A bets with B that X will be elected to a certain office. X receives the certificate of election, but is formally notified by the opposing candidate that his election is contested. Is the bet payable until the contest is determined? A. B. C.

[Some amount of judgment would have to be exercised. In case of a merely formal contest, like that of Black against Davis, the bet ought to be payable at once; but in the Bradwell-McNally case the contest is genuine, and McNally, who has the certificate, will unquestionably be bounced out as soon as the Legislature meets. The certificate is merely an evidence of election—good as far as it goes. It may be false evidence. It is so in the Bradwell-McNally case, for a recount has revealed the fact that Bradwell received more votes than McNally did, and consequently that McNally never was legally elected. If this is the case referred to, we should call the bet off.]

He Listens to Reason.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—For a long time I have been a regular purchaser of your paper, preferring it to any other of the city dailies, mainly because it has so conspicuously and forcibly advocated the rights of the masses against the unceasing exactions of capitalists and corporations. You deserve, more than any other of them, I think, the thanks of the community for your efforts in this direction, and have done more than any other of them to redeem the press from the charge of Wendell Phillips, that it is the slave of capital. In the designs of civilization that, while the rich are growing richer, the poor are growing poorer, and that the vastly increased productive power of the latter is so completely absorbed by the former through the instrumentality of oppressive indirect taxation, which comes masquerading in the guise of protection, morality, and every other livery of Heaven. While I justly denouncing the wild schemes of Communists you have seemed to feel that the rights of men who have earned their little properties and wages should be protected from the encroachment of the monopolists who make Legislatures and courts their tools to rob the poor. Just as much as the burglar makes the jimmy his tool to rob a bank. I hope I shall not incur the odium of being called a Communist when I express the opinion that there should be an esprit de corps among the people as well as among the capitalists; that they too should have and follow their instincts of self-preservation, should oppose their interests by unity of capital, and should try by every kind of reasonable agitation and legislation to encourage the distribution of wealth, and make that enormous concentration of capital which is now in existence as difficult as possible. For many years as you have clearly pointed out, the people have been outrageously oppressed by excessive taxation for the benefit of the very rich. Sugar, clothing, tobacco, and alcoholic drinks have been the special subjects of taxation. However unconscious of the burden others may have been, I, who work for less than $100 per month, and am, therefore, one of the numerous class, have ever been aware and resentful of the imposition. When your proposition to raise an additional revenue from tobacco and whisky came up I was not inclined to think favorably of it. I spend, as nearly as I can estimate, about $75 a year for tobacco. I have no idea what they ought to cost, half the money going into the coffers of Vanderbilt and lesser lumbraries in the bond-holding world. The assertion of Mr. Field and Mr. Parnell that they wished to make it still more difficult to get drunk, that is, to make it more expensive, for poor men like myself to get anything to drink, excited my indignation, which I expressed in a communication to you. But you showed me that I needed no lecture myself, and that my "bug juice" would not cost any more under a high license. I am disposed to believe you are right about this, and that the aggregate expense of running 4,000 saloons will fall so far short of that of running 4,000 that the license money can be put into the City Treasury without making drinks any more expensive, and I therefore withdraw my objections so far as they are based on my personal interest and that of the 100,000 other citizens who are similarly situated—that is, who are workingmen and temperate men, but not teetotalers. The man who is liable to get full if a saloon-license be revoked for misconduct is much more amenable to that proper control which should be exercised over the conduct of saloons than is the holder of a merely nominal license, and the concentration of the objectionable element into half or a third of the number of saloons will facilitate police supervision. There remain only the objections that the measure is undemocratic, individually a hardship to the keepers of many well-conducted small saloons, and liable to be made an argument in favor of similar taxation of other kinds of business, the keeping of retail groceries, for instance. I do not choose, however, to discuss these objections.

But in your issue of the 15th comes "A Workingman" with the same exulting Field and Farwell assertion that the high license "will have the second effect of making it harder for the laboring classes to get anything to drink." I am happy to think that he is mistaken, and that the uncharitable wish is only father to the thought. And I wish vigorously to protest against the whole implication of his letter, that the man who makes a temperate use of liquor or any other luxury, who sets an example of true temperance before the community, is any less or a worse citizen than he who illustrates the virtue of abstinence. It is an assumption extremely offensive, and deserves severe rebuke, especially when it takes the form of proposing penalties in the way of taxation or repression. That he is a sober man is commendable, that he has had the self-denial and the prudence to provide a home for his family is still more greatly to his credit, but that he pays $75 a year for his share of the taxes on it because I spend $75 a year for $37 worth of drinks is a most lame and impotent conclusion. He seems to have the true capitalistic instinct, and in his new birth as man of property takes to the taxation of other people as kindly as a duckling to water, but in my humble judgment such arguments as yours in which license seems to be of more attention than an attempt to class the immense body of industrious men and temperate drinkers with the vicious and intemperate. DON QUIXOTE.

TARIFF COMMISSION.

Uncorrected Tariff Abuses—Retention of the Barbarian Tax on Knowledge—Foreign Books Should Be Put on the Free List.

New York Times.

The duty on books does not rob the poor man, like the duty on woolens, nor does it foster monopolies or visibly increase the cost of living in the United States. Like the duty on art objects, antiquities, animals,